

199

152

(1922)

Conservation Resources
Lig-Free® Type I
Ph 8.5, Buffered

WHAT TO SEE
IN

WASHINGTON

AND

WHERE TO GO

OFFICIAL ANNUAL

F 199
. W52
1922
Set 1

Special Maps

Illustrations

*"Every American has two home towns
and Washington is one of them"*
— Hobart Brooks

Copyright 1922 By
THE BROOKS CO., Inc.

50 Cents



SEE

Washington

BY AUTO

PHONE COLUMBIA 9600

OPEN AND CLOSED CARS

5 Passenger

Dodge Touring Cars

\$2.50 per hour

7 Passenger

Hudson and Buick Cars

\$3.50 per hour

Special rates for Mt. Vernon, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Braddock Heights, Md. and Baltimore, Md.

Careful and Reliable Chauffeurs.

THE WASHINGTON TAXICAB CO.

2400 16th Street.

BRADFORD, Inc.

SECRET SERVICE

ESTABLISHED THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

Effective investigation requires experienced ingenuity. An organization is noted for its fine discretion—and for the application for correct methods demanded by the individual peculiarities of each matter.

A National Bureau of Information and Research, specializing in conducting delicate and intricate investigations in all sections.

The oldest established Secret Service Bureau in this section of United States. Founded 1885.

Duryea Building, Connecticut Ave. at L St.

MORGAN BRADFORD, Jr. President T. W. BRADFORD, Vice President

Office Phone: Franklin 6700

Residence Phones: Columbia 1924—Columbia 2890-J

CONSULTATION BY APPOINTMENT

Every American has two home towns and Washington is one of them.

It is your town as well as mine and you have a right to take pride in the building of it.

It's the hearts desire of every American to come to Washington.

Having seen it, gloried in the beauties of it, reveled in the wonders of it, your blood a-tingling with the pride of your part in the building of it, go back home and tell your Congressman that it is for him as a part of the Congress, to see to it that the American people have a national capital worthy of the name. More, none could ask. He will hear and heed.

If the people of the Nation get the habit of coming to Washington, where they will see the dome of the Capitol, look across the beautiful expanse toward the Lincoln Memorial, and visit the historic hills across the river where sleep the Nation's dead at Arlington, they will go back home better Americans.

HOBART BROOKS.

INDEX ON PAGE 130

THE BROOKS ©. INC. PUBLISHERS

HOBART BROOKS, PRESIDENT

"ASK US ANYTHING"

PUBLISHERS OF "What To See In Washington And Where To Go"

816 Fifteenth Street

COPYRIGHT 1922

Phone Franklin 862

Fannie M. Hoyt, Secretary.

GREETINGS

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia always welcome visitors to the Seat of Government and are constantly on the alert to adopt measures which will tend to make their stay a pleasant one. You have every right to expect to be made to feel at home here since it is your Capital just as much as though you resided here permanently. Your Senators and Representatives in Congress constitute its Board of Alderman. Report to them or us any suggestions that occur to you to make Washington -the Heart of the Nation- the most beautiful Capital in the World and an inspiration to ideal citizenship. The booklet, to which this is a brief introduction, will aid you in planning what you wish to see and give you a broader and finer appreciation of your National Capital.

The Board of Commissioners of the
District of Columbia,

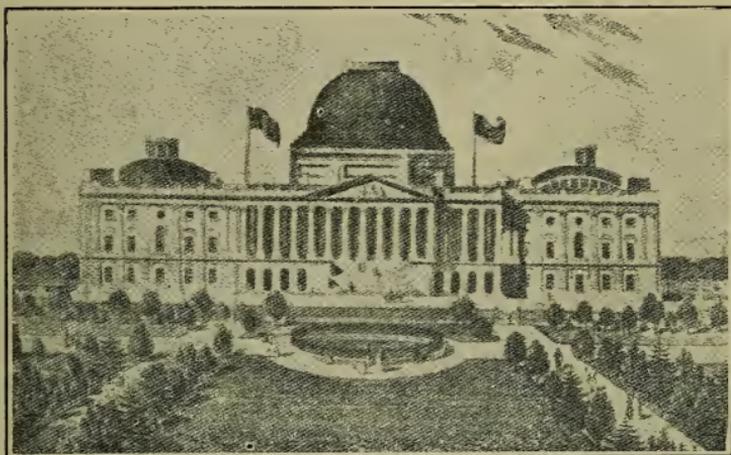
by

Cuno H. Rudolph
President.

‡THE CAPITOL

Co-operation, HON. ELLIOTT WOODS, *Architect of the Capitol.*

The Capitol is the most impressive public building on earth. It stands on a plateau, eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac and one and a quarter miles from the White House, and is recognized to be the most perfectly proportioned building in the world. It is 751 feet 4 inches in length from north to south and its greatest width, from east to west, is 350 feet.



THE CAPITOL, IN 1850

The building covers 153,112 square feet. The Senate wing of the old capitol was built first, then the House, and the two connected by a wooden passage way. The first dome was constructed of wood, covered with copper. It was designed and added after the burning of the capitol by the British in 1814. This was replaced in 1856 by the present remarkable structure of cast iron. It took nine years to build it. The weight of the iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. Crawford's magnificent bronze statue of Freedom which surmounts the dome, is 19 ft. 6 in. in height and weighs 14,985 pounds. The height of the dome above the base line is 287 ft. 5 in. The Rotundo is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter and its height, from the floor to the top of the canopy, is 180

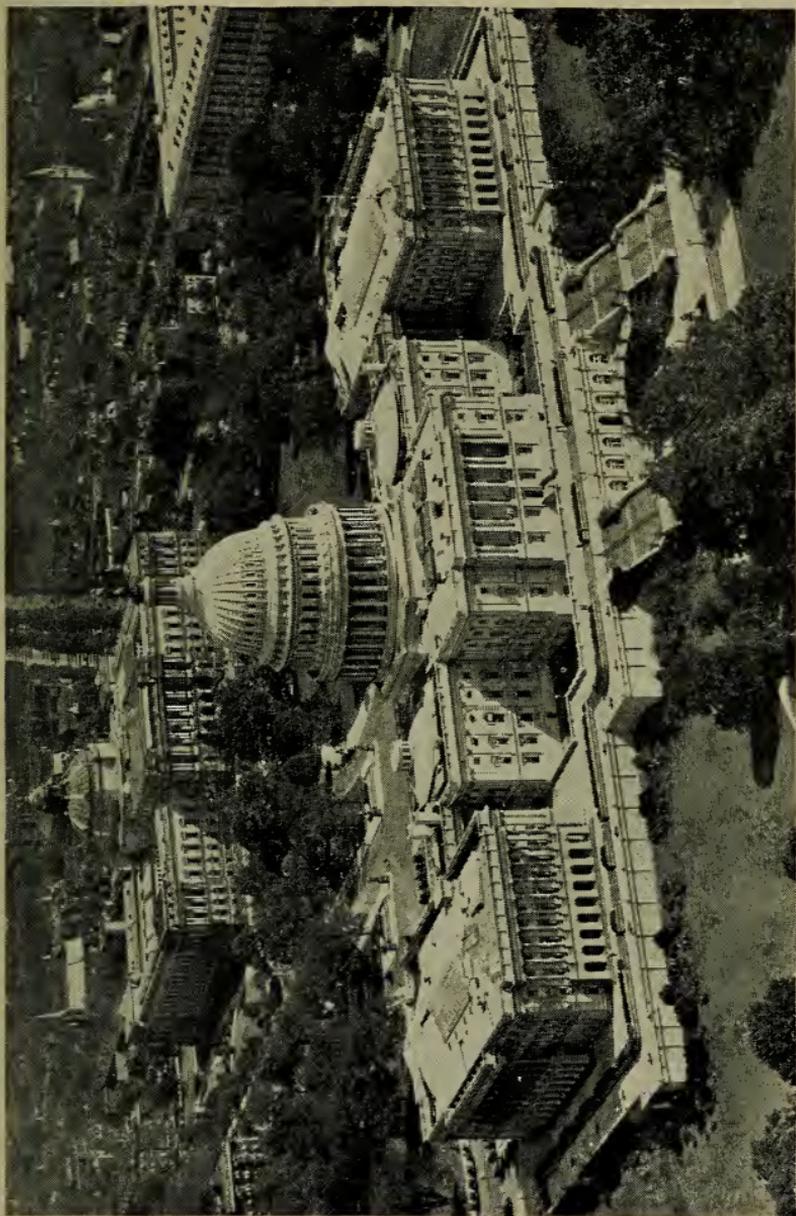
feet 3 inches. The corner stone of the original building was laid on December 18, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. The north wing was finished in 1800 and the government—all of it—came from Philadelphia bag and baggage, in a single sloop and took possession in October of that year. The interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British, August 24, 1814. The two new wings now occupied by the Senate and House were added to the Capitol building to accommodate the Senate and the House of Representatives. When the House is in session the Stars and Stripes is flung to the breeze over the south wing and when the Senate is in session the flag flies over the north wing. At night, if Congress is sitting, there is a light in the dome. The value of the Capitol building and the grounds is about \$26,000,000.

The superb bronze doors on the east front—designed and modeled by Rudolph Rogers in 1858—are the handsomest and largest bronze doors on any public building in the world. Rogers was an American who was

**Washington's leading Jewelry Store
for nearly half a Century**

R. Harris & Co.

Cor. 7th and D Sts. N. W.



Close-up airplane view of the U. S. Capitol, west front. Courtesy of Elliott Woods, architect of the Capitol, who regards it as best picture of Capitol ever made.

F **F**

FRANKLIN & CO.,

OPTICIANS

ESTABLISHED 1861

1329 F STREET N. W.

F **F**

N. L. Davis, President

Phone Franklin 5384

Maison



Gustave

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER

PERMANENT HAIR WAVING

706 13th St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Facial Massage
Hair Coloring
Manicuring

HAIR GOODS
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

Marcel Waving
Scalp Treatment
Hair Ornaments

studying his art in Rome when he designed and modeled these doors. They were cast in a bronze foundry in Munich and cost \$28,500. They weigh about ten tons.

Constantino Brumidi, who was selected at the age of 27, by an art commission, to decorate the Vatican, upon which work he spent many years, was the inspired artist whose fresco paintings adorn the interior of the dome. He designed and executed the work, but died before completing the frieze. Luigi Costaggini, his personal friend from his native land, was selected to complete Brumidi's frescos. After doing much of the work to the great satisfaction of all critics, he in turn died, leaving it still incomplete. Many efforts have been made by competent artists for the commission to continue the fresco masterpieces, and some effort has been made by those in authority to find a worthy successor to Brumidi and Costaggini, all to no avail and there is no hope in sight for its completion. Brumidi's work is seen in many other parts of the building, and in many phases of art, as a painter of flowers, of birds, animals, portraits and fruits. He was a versatile decorator, a fresco artist and a designer with rare imaginative and creative genius. Charles Ayer Whipple is now engaged on special decorations in many parts of the building.

A climb up into the dome as far as possible should not be omitted by the visitor, for a closer view of the wonderful paintings of Brumidi. A tryout of the "whispering gallery," in Statuary Hall, is also worth while, where the faintest whisper into the ear of one's companion, through some freak of construction, is distinctly heard by everyone far across the hall directly opposite. Newly weds and near weds have been the innocent objects of merriment to many a party on the other side, and guides usually give a timely warning.

Guides, officially designated for the Capitol, show visitors through this superb building for a nominal fee. Visitors should by all means employ one of these guides. The building is open to visitors from nine in the morning to four-thirty in the afternoon. When Congress is in session at night the building is also open to visitors, but guides cannot be procured.

B. H. Keith's Theatre

Two Shows Every Day in the Year

Nobody That is Anybody

Ever Leaves Washington

Without First Having

Seen Keith's and Its

World-Famous Vaudeville Shows

Blue Ribbon Bills Always

Prices from 25 cents up

All Reserved. Phone Main 4485

For Seats in Advance



TELEPHONE

MAIN 6059

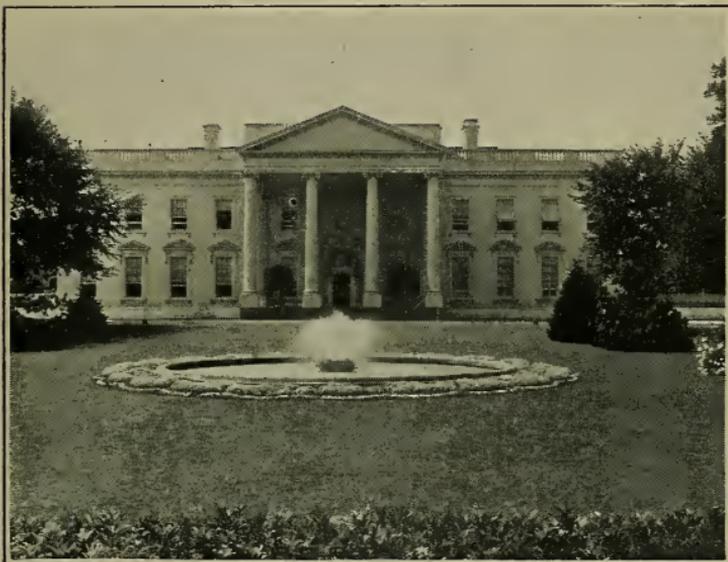
Cornelison

MILLINERY

1515 H STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*THE WHITE HOUSE

The site for the White House was selected by President Washington personally in Number 1 of the 17 reservations set aside for public buildings upon the plans of Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, for the laying out of the City of Washington in 1791. James Hoban, of Dublin, was the architect, the plans having been chosen by competition. He won the \$500 prize offered for the best plan. The cornerstone was laid October 13, 1792, and General George Washington was present.



THE WHITE HOUSE

Official Home of the President

President and Mrs. John Adams were the first occupants, moving in, in November 1800. Mrs. Adams suffered many discomforts because of the incomplete condition of the mansion as to adequate heating and lighting. The only use to which she could put the great East Room was for drying the family wash. The house was burned by the British in 1814, but was restored by Mr. Hoban, except for the wings at each side, which were used for offices and servants' quarters. The first White House appropriation from the

United States Treasury, made in 1800, called for \$15,000 for furniture. Since then the mansion has been enlarged and improved in many ways, but the original plans have always been followed. A thorough overhauling, improving and enlarging was done during President Roosevelt's occupancy, Congress appropriating \$475,455 for the work. Of this sum the architects returned an unexpended balance of \$7,906.10. Architect Hoban modelled the structure after the palace of the Duke of Leinster. The original cost of the mansion, singularly enough, was not paid out of the United States Treasury, but was defrayed out of the sale of lands donated by Maryland and Virginia. The site is on what was then a part of David Burns farm, its cornfield stretching down to the waters of the Potomac, about a half mile to the south. When rebuilt after the fire, the long wings at either side, which had been the offices and servants quarters, were omitted. It is built of white sandstone.

The Executive Mansion is well guarded, having its own entirely adequate force of police officers and Secret Service men being on duty inside the mansion at all hours, while there is a continuous patrol of the grounds surrounding the mansion. Automatic alarm signals are in different parts of the house and there are telephones and telegraphs to the adjacent military posts where there is a strong force of Military Police and soldiers that could be summoned without delay. The corridors of the ground floor are filled with historic mementos of past and gone mistresses of the mansion. Bits of china used on the tables in former administrations are shown in the rooms of the ground floor, which are used as dressing rooms for the guests at state dinners, and for the most distinguished special guests at the state receptions. Special blue cards are sent to these guests with their invitations and they enter through the gates of the south grounds and by the small door under the south portico. The south side of the house was intended in the original plans, to be the front entrance, but the plan was changed before the house was completed.

The mansion is open to visitors from ten in the morning to twelve-thirty in the afternoon.

†THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Washington Monument is admittedly the greatest piece of masonry in the world. It is a colossal obelisk of mammoth proportions, majestic in its simplicity, the loftiest memorial in the world and the most imposing and costly monument that had ever been erected to man at that time. It is a massive shaft of pure white marble and granite capped by an aluminum pyramid, its tapering design reaching skyward over 555 feet. The entire height has been made ten times its breadth. A plumb line suspended from the top of the Monument inside shows less than three-eighths of an inch deflection. General Washington personally selected this site and a more beautiful one could not have been procured. The terrace on which the Monument stands is surrounded by forty-one acres, this tract of land having been designed on L'Enfant's plans of the City of Washington as the site of the proposed equestrian statue to Washington which was ordered by the Continental Congress in 1783 and selected by Washington himself for a monument to the American Revolution. The foundations of the Monument, which bear a weight of 81,120 tons, are constructed of solid blue rock. Each block is 146 feet 6 inches square and 36 feet 8 inches deep. The base of the shaft is 55 feet square, the lower walls are 15 feet thick, while the depth of the foundation below the floor is 57 feet. The inside walls of the first 150 feet from the base is all of blue granite, from there to the roof the inside walls are of granite corresponding to that on the outside.

The Monument, solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the summer sun without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft. This is evidenced by means of a copper wire 174 feet long hanging in the center of the structure carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water. In summer the apex of the Monument, 550 feet above the ground, is shifted, by expansion of the stone, a few hundred thousandths of an inch toward the north. High winds cause susceptible motions of the plummet and in still weather delicate vibrations of the crust of the earth are registered by it.



Hotel Powhatan

Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets

*A refined, high-class Hotel conducted
on the European plan*

300 Rooms with Private Bath. Reasonable Rates
Beautiful Roof Garden commanding a wonderful view
of Washington and surrounding territory, where
meals are served from Six to Twelve P. M.

Dancing

Phone: Main 2740

E. C. Owen, Managing Director



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Lightning struck the Monument during an electrical storm July 13, 1899. The fluid followed the conducting columns in the interior of the shaft down to the fifty foot landing where it left the northwest column and struck the floor plates in the rear of the elevator and exploded, thence down into the engine room where the only damage done was the burning out of the magneto coil of the telephone. Each time the Monument has been struck by lightning the fluid has left the columns about the same place. In 1900 a man who was standing on the lower floor of the Monument and leaning against one of the iron columns received a heavy shock of electricity but was not seriously injured.

Almost immediately after the burial of General Washington at Mt. Vernon in 1799, Congress passed a resolution for the erection of a marble monument to the Father of his Country and requested that the family of General Washington permit his body to be deposited under it. President Adams wrote to Mrs. Washington asking her consent to the reinterment of her husband's remains, to which Mrs. Washington made this gracious reply: "Taught by the example I have so long had before me never to oppose my private wishes to the public will I must consent to the request which Congress had the goodness to transmit to me, and in so doing I need not—I cannot—say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

Later a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a mausoleum passed both Houses of Congress but nothing came of it. In 1816 a Congressional Committee was appointed to prepare a suitable receptacle to be placed in the foundation of the Capitol and the brother of George Washington was then applied to for permission to remove the remains, but he refused, saying: "It was in accordance with an expressed wish that he was committed to the family vault at Mt. Vernon and his will is a law to me that I dare not disobey." In 1832 the proposition was again made to John Augustine Washington but he too refused. The year following, the Washington National Monument Society was formed and a popular subscription was started to retrieve what was considered a national disgrace.

The cornerstone of the Monument was laid July 4, 1848. When the shaft reached the height of 150 feet the funds gave out. The Civil War turned public attention elsewhere but during the centennial year, 1876, a wave of patriotism developed that induced Congress to undertake to finish the shaft. In 1878 work was resumed and the mammoth column was completed December 6, 1884. The total cost of the Monument was \$1,187,710.31. The design was by Robert Mills.

A staircase of 900 steps winds its way to the top. Few people walk up but many descend that way. It takes the elevator seven minutes for the ascent. There is a wonderful view from the observatory floor at the top. No fees are expected.

Of all the many stones contributed by foreign countries, the inscription on that sent by China gives the greatest food for thought. In this eulogy of Washington, translated, the Chinese inscription says: "Wielding his four-footed falchion, he extended the frontiers thousands of miles, and then refused to usurp the regal dignity, or transmit it to his posterity, but first established rules for an elective administration. Where in the world can be found such a public spirit. In ruling the state he promoted and fostered good customs and did not depend on military merit. In this he differed from all other nations. * * * Can any man in ancient or modern times fail to pronounce Washington peerless?"

There have been many stories about what was known as the Pope's stone. It was a block of African marble from the Temple of Concord of Rome and was a gift of the Pope. It bore the simple inscription "Rome to America." During the "Know-Nothing" excitement in 1854 the lapidarium where the memorial blocks were kept was forcibly entered and this stone taken and it is supposed thrown into the Potomac. A reward for its return was offered but the stone has never been recovered.

The Monument is open to the public from eight-thirty in the morning to four-thirty in the afternoon. The elevator makes the first trip each day at nine and the last trip at four o'clock.

Fraze-Potomac Laundry

Corner 18th and D Streets N. W.

Phone Main 822

ALL KINDS OF LAUNDERING

Rough Dry

Semi Finished

Finished

Dry Cleaning

Pressing

Dyeing

National Electrical Supply Company

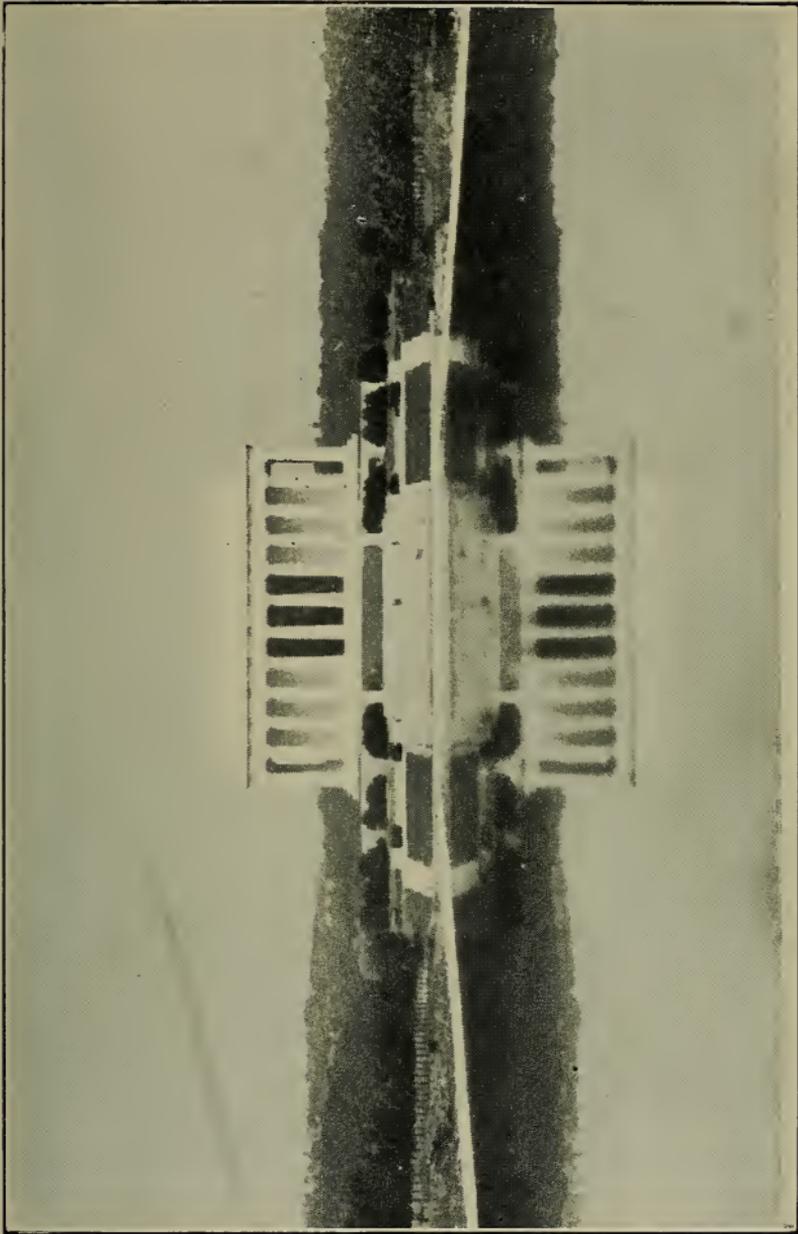
1328-1330 New York Avenue N. W.

The Store For Things Electrical

Everything For The Motorist

Washington's Premier Establishment of its Kind

Established 1870



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Co-operation, HENRY BACON, *Architect.*

The popular ideal of a memorial to Lincoln could only be satisfied with a design combining grandeur with beauty.

Such is the great Lincoln Memorial, isolated, majestic and serene.

There are many interesting statistics about this Memorial—the figures and measurements of its majestic dimensions and proportions, the fact that it cost quite a bit more than two million dollars, the consideration which finally determined the site in Potomac Park on the same east-and-west axis with the dome of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. But there are even more significant facts which you do not get from figures. One is, that from the first digging to bedrock for the foundation to the completion of the Memorial there was a spirit of cooperation and devotion on the part of all concerned, from the members of the commission to the stone cutters and laborers. The same workmen who were there at the beginning were there at the finish. There was no strike. The cost of this

Hon. Thomas Nelson Page
President

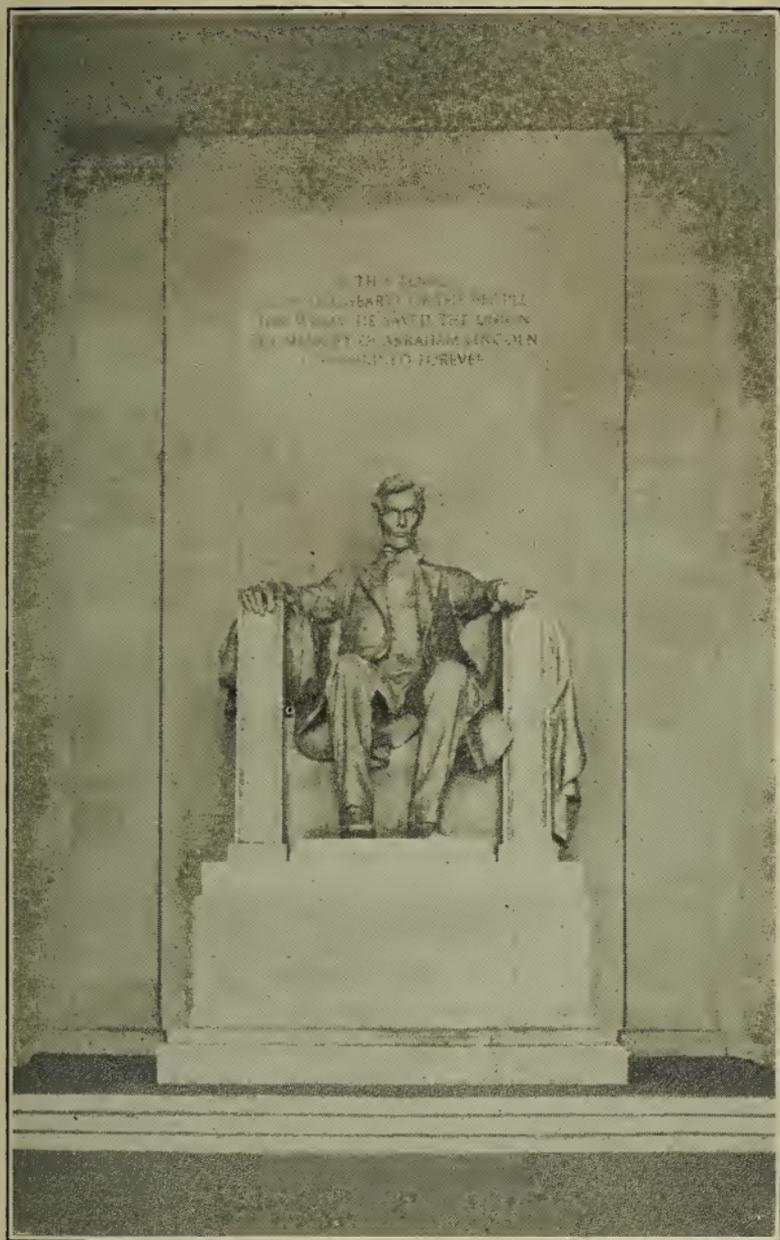
Mrs. A. S. Stone
Financial and Corresponding
Secretary

Southern Industrial Educational Association, Inc.

See the Exchange for the Products of
Mountain Crafts and Cabin Industries.
Especially Old Colonial Knotted and
Tufted Bed Spreads and Baskets.

1228 Connecticut Ave.

Phone Main 6958



"Alone With Lincoln"

Memorial was far less than would have been the cost of a structure of the same size for secular and commercial uses. And in all the processes of what builders call heavy operation, from the quarrying of twenty-three-ton blocks of stone ten thousand feet up in the Colorado mountains and transporting them to the banks of the placid Potomac, the dangerous caisson work fifty feet underground, no man was killed and none seriously injured. This too, in a stupendous work that was in progress more than ten years, counting from the date in 1911 when Congress created the Lincoln Memorial Commission with President Taft as its chairman. This commission worked with the Federal Commission of Fine Arts throughout the undertaking, determined to obtain a Memorial which the American people would, for all time, instinctively feel, to be worthy of bearing the name of Abraham Lincoln.

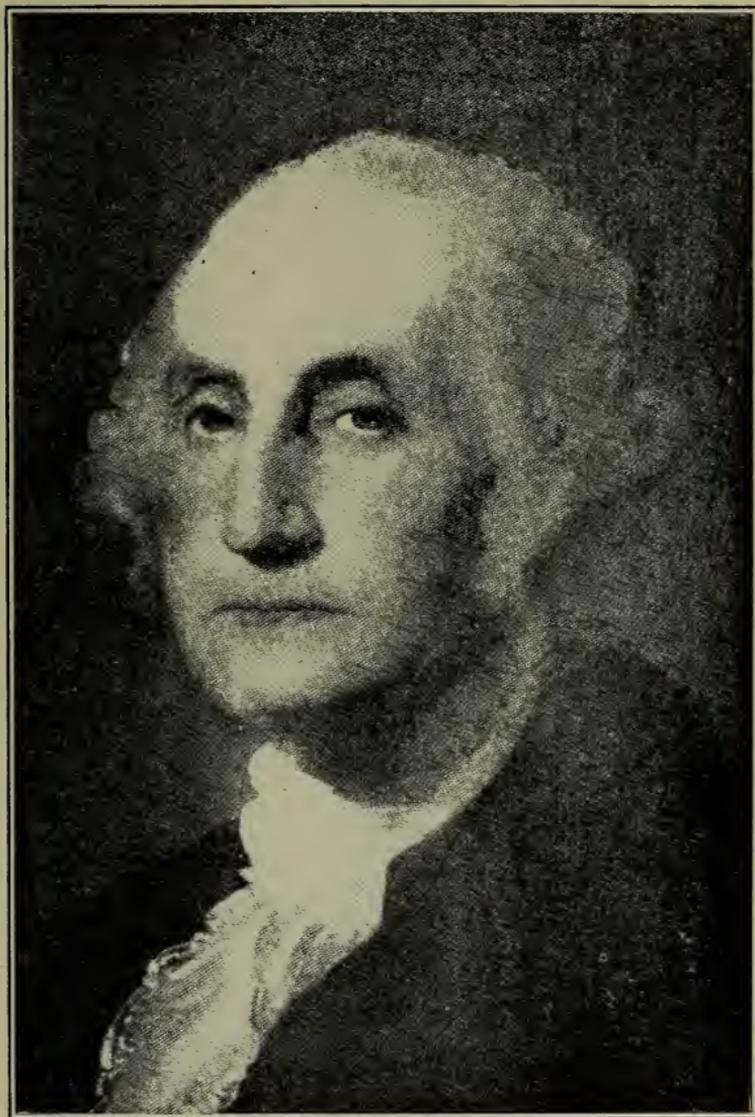
Henry Bacon, the architect, called as his associates, Daniel Chester French, the Sculptor, and Jules Guerin, the Artist, and for the years of their work together they formed a virtual brotherhood in the spirit of Lincoln. They read Lincoln and studied Lincoln together.

Before one stone was placed upon another in his marble home of memories, Henry Bacon determined that the great central room should be a place where the people "could be alone" with the Lincoln to be created by French. He planned too, that in the lesser spaces, but not less sacred, the paintings of Guerin would tell again in allegory the meaning of Lincoln's immortal utterances.

One of the best of the distant views of the Memorial is to be had from the heights of Arlington across the Potomac, from the porch of Robert E. Lee's home, where Lee pondered and chose the other way.

And it is planned—at least hoped—to put, some day, a monumental bridge across the Potomac from the Memorial to the other shore, from the great shrine housing the speech of "malice toward none" to the other shore, where five thousand unknown and twenty-five thousand known soldiers of the Blue, the Gray and the Khaki sleep in peace.

Open to visitors from nine a. m. to four-thirty p. m. daily and from one p. m. to four-thirty on Sundays.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

From a painting by Charles Wilson Peale. Pronounced by relatives and intimate friends of Washington the best likeness of Washington ever painted.

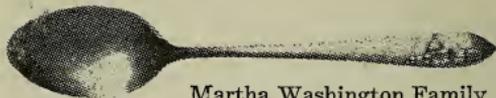
MT. VERNON

Mt. Vernon, the home of General George Washington, now the Nation's shrine.

The bells of passing vessels toll solemnly as they glide by on the river while voyagers stand bareheaded in silence. You thrill at the first sight of its slender white pillars and modest cupola, high upon the bluff, as approached from the river, or at its quaint lawns and outbuildings on its other side, as seen from the entrance from the trolley and the motor road.

It was here that George Washington lived the usual life of a Virginia planter, and cultivated his great farm. There were originally in the estate some five thousand acres. What is now seen by the visitor as "Mt. Vernon" comprises about two hundred acres which was the center of the farm. The mansion stands on a plateau surrounded by many hundred feet of beautiful lawn and shrubbery, fully 125 feet above the river. The young trees which met the view of Washington and his friends, from the east side of the house towards the river, have grown to ancient ones and the foliage is thick and heavy.

Mt. Vernon originally was a part of an extensive grant of land from "the crown" to John Washington, the first of the family to come to America, in 1656. It

RAMSAY  Jeweler

Martha Washington Family
Souvenir Spoon

Phone Main 1293

1318 F Street N. W.

Our success as Corsetieres is largely due to the fact that we sell good Corsets and know how to fit them. Priced from \$2.00 to \$35.00

Hosiery

Lingerie

Negligees

Madam Eugenie et Cie

Phone Main 2167

1307 G STREET N. W.

came into the possession of George Washington in 1752, nearly a century later, from his half brother, Lawrence Washington, who was many years his elder. It had been left to Lawrence, son of Augustine Washington and his first wife, who was Jane Butler, and was what was known as a part of the Hunting Creek farm. Augustine's second wife, who was Mary Ball, youngest daughter of a distinguished English family, was the mother of George, with whom she inherited the property on the Rappahanock, near Fredericksburg and the home of Kenmore, which went, at her death,



THE MANSION AT MT. VERNON

to her daughter, George Washington's own sister Betty, who was then the wife of Colonel Fielding Lewis. They built a commodious house on the place. Kenmore is now about to be bought and restored, as Mt. Vernon has been, by an association, and made into a shrine.

Lawrence Washington, when he married Anne Fairfax, built the house at Mt. Vernon, and named it after Admiral Vernon of the British Navy, under whom Lawrence had served in South America. On the death

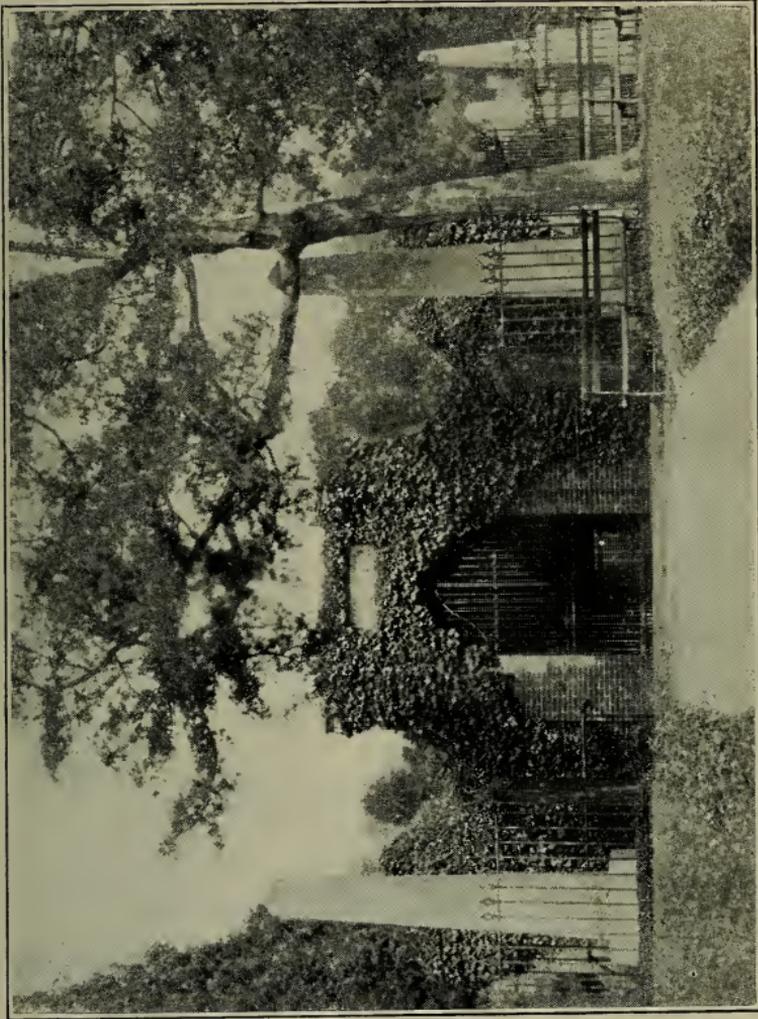
of Lawrence it was to go to Jenny, his small daughter, and in the event of her death, to his brother, George. She died shortly after her father, and thus George Washington became one of the wealthiest men of the colonies, owning vast and rich properties.

Save for the years during which he served his country as General of the Army and as the country's first President, Gen. Washington continued to develop and beautify the estate until his fatal illness in 1799. The quiet, thrifty life on his plantation was the life he loved. His property at his death was estimated to be worth \$530,000, and descended to his widow. At her death it went to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, son of General Washington's brother, George Augustine. Bushrod Washington was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and a bachelor. He was host to General, the Marquis Lafayette, who visited Mt. Vernon, the home of his beloved "adopted father," as he called General Washington, around 1825. Mt. Vernon was bequeathed to Bushrod's nephew, John Augustine, son of his brother, Corbin Washington. John Augustine lived there but a short time, when he died, his widow, Jane Washington, occupying Mt. Vernon for many years, willing it to their son, John Augustine. He was the last owner of Mt. Vernon bearing the Washington name.

The furnishings of Mt. Vernon and the personal property of General and Mrs. Washington were sold at the latter's death, according to the will of the General, and the purchasers were mainly the relatives and descendants of George and Martha Washington. The grandchildren obtained nearly all the silver, china and furniture. This left Mt. Vernon almost bereft of its former comfort and furnishings, except as to General Washington's library, which, to a great extent, was left there. Mt. Vernon was already suffering neglect.

**Electric Cars for Arlington and Fort Myer,
Amphitheatre, Tomb of Unknown Soldier,**

Every 20 minutes. Twelfth and Pa. Ave., opposite Post Office. Round trip 30 cents. Running time 25 minutes.
Washington & Virginia Railway Company



TOMB OF WASHINGTON

In the early 50's Miss Anne Pamela Cunningham, a wealthy belle of Virginia, rode over to Mt. Vernon and was shocked at its decay and neglect, due to the financial inability of John Augustine Washington to keep it up. She at once began efforts to form a company to buy and restore it. She was introduced to New York Society by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, the talented wife of Mr. Ritchie, a prominent editor of Richmond. Mrs. Ritchie was an actress of note and social position and through her efforts and those of Edward Everett, in New York and elsewhere, the first hundred thousand dollars, aside from what Miss Cunningham donated, was raised for the purchase. Dion Boucicault and Agnes Robertson gave a special performance of their then famous "Pauvrette" for the benefit of the fund. Edward Everett travelled "far and wide" making addresses in the various states and turned into the fund more than \$50,000. Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter, Anne Pamela, had obtained from John Augustine Washington a price of \$250,000 for the 200 acres and the buildings and river landing. They tried to induce Congress to purchase it, but Congress did not respond, and on March 17, 1856, an act of incorporation was passed by the Virginia Legislature vesting the "Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association" with legal rights as owners of the property. In an amendment later, the organization is named "The Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union." Miss Cunningham was made president, or regent, and held the office until her death. She appointed a lady from each state of the Union, to act with her as vice-regents, thus forming the executive committee which has entire control of the estate. Money had then to be raised with which to purchase, collect and restore the furnishings and belongings of George and Martha Washington. Great progress has been made in this effort through purchase and through the presentation of the scattered

Electric Cars for Mt. Vernon every 30 minutes.
9:00 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Twelfth and Pa. Ave. opposite
Post Office, Round trip 80 cents. Running time 55 minutes.
Washington & Virginia Railway Company

belongings by those who had come into possession of the valued relics of the Father of his country.

Mrs. Martha Custis Peter, wife of Thomas Peter, grand-daughter of Nelly Custis and Lawrence Lewis, who inherited many of the precious articles, returned some of them to the association. The articles that she reserved will serve to make beautiful and historic her old home in Georgetown, Tudor Hall, which stands, as it did in those early days, simple yet majestic, its acres somewhat curtailed. Its quaint gardens and striking yellow walls are beautiful examples of colonial design.

The Tomb of Washington is immediately at the head of the path from the river landing. Its position, small dimensions and plain form of brick, was dictated by Washington in his will. The back part of it, extending into the bank and enclosed by iron doors, entombs the bodies of about forty members and relatives of the family. The front part, closed by plain iron grates, through which anyone may look, contains two plain sarcophagi, each excavated from a single block of marble, made and presented by John Struthers, of Philadelphia, in 1837. The one in the center of the little enclosure holds the mortal remains of the Father of his Country within the mahogany coffin in which they were originally placed. At his left is the body of his "consort" Martha Washington. Both the sarcophagi are sealed and are intended never to be opened; so are the vaults at the rear. Four times a year, however, the iron gates are opened by the authorities. It is on these occasions that wreaths and other offerings of flowers are deposited.

At Washington's death his body was placed in the older and smaller family tomb, a few steps further east and nearer the river, now overgrown with ivy and shaded with immense oaks. There Mrs. Washington was laid beside him and there they remained until

Arlington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon can be reached on one trip for one fare. Ninety cents Round trip. Take cars Twelfth and Pa. Ave., opposite Post Office. Time consumed in this trip Four and half hours.

Washington & Virginia Railway Company

1831 when they were removed to their present resting place. Justice Bushrod Washington and several other relatives of the family are buried nearby beneath the monuments that bear their names.

The mansion is built of wood, the framework being of oak; it is ninety-six feet wide by thirty feet deep; it has two stories and an attic. The eastern portico is paved with tiles imported from England in 1786. The west landward front of the house is the one used by visitors in the old coach-traveling days as there was no road on the river side. It has no porch, but its extensive front has an ornamental center and two side doors symmetrically disposed, while the line of the roof is attractively broken by a little gable and two dormers and by the central cupola and two large chimneys. The generous lawn is shaded on its sides and at a distance by numerous great trees. It had at one time its sundial and was called the Bowling Green, which terminated at the gate opening on the highway, by which carriages entered the grounds. Bowling Green and the sundial made the exact shape of the liberty bell, the drives on either side of the lawn marking the perfect outline, this shape being followed in the modeling of the significant bell.

The spacious kitchen house, with its huge fireplace and with the original andirons and turnspit still in place, is most interesting. Near by is the original well from which one may pump a drink of water and just beyond the great smokehouse, always an important adjunct to every self-supporting establishment. Beyond the smokehouse is the old laundry and then the coach house, in which is still the old chaise that was used by General and Mrs. Washington. Then there is the barn, the oldest building on the estate, having been constructed by Washington's father in 1733, from bricks imported from England. The spinning house, where,

Alexandria--Christ Church and Masonic Lodge Room of which George Washington was worship-

ful master, can be reached at Twelfth and Pa. Ave. Cars every 15 minutes. Round trip 40 cents.

Washington & Virginia Railway Company

in those days, the slave women gathered to spin and weave the cotton, wool and flax for the clothes of the servants and to make garments and riding habits, is still filled with looms and spinning-wheels and further beyond is the row of restored buildings originally the quarters of the colored servants required about the house, stables and gardens. The field hands lived in cabins about the estate. The conservatory and quaint gardens are just as they were when Washington walked in them except for the growth of years added to the old box and shrubbery.



CUSTIS-LEE MANSION AT ARLINGTON

Washington, it was said, was able to throw a silver dollar from his Mt. Vernon home across the Potomac to the Maryland shore and as the river is a bit over a half mile wide at this point, it was considered to be quite a feat. But then it must be remembered, so the story goes, that a dollar would go further in those days than now.

Mt. Vernon is most conveniently reached over the Washington, Virginia Railway. The cars leave at 12th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue every thirty minutes, from nine in the morning to three-thirty in the afternoon. Round trip, eighty cents.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Arlington National Cemetery, where sleep the heroic dead of the Nation, Blue, Gray and Khaki, is on the Virginia Heights of the Potomac, opposite Washington. This hallowed ground is really a significant part of Washington. It can be reached by the Washington, Virginia Railway and by sightseeing busses.

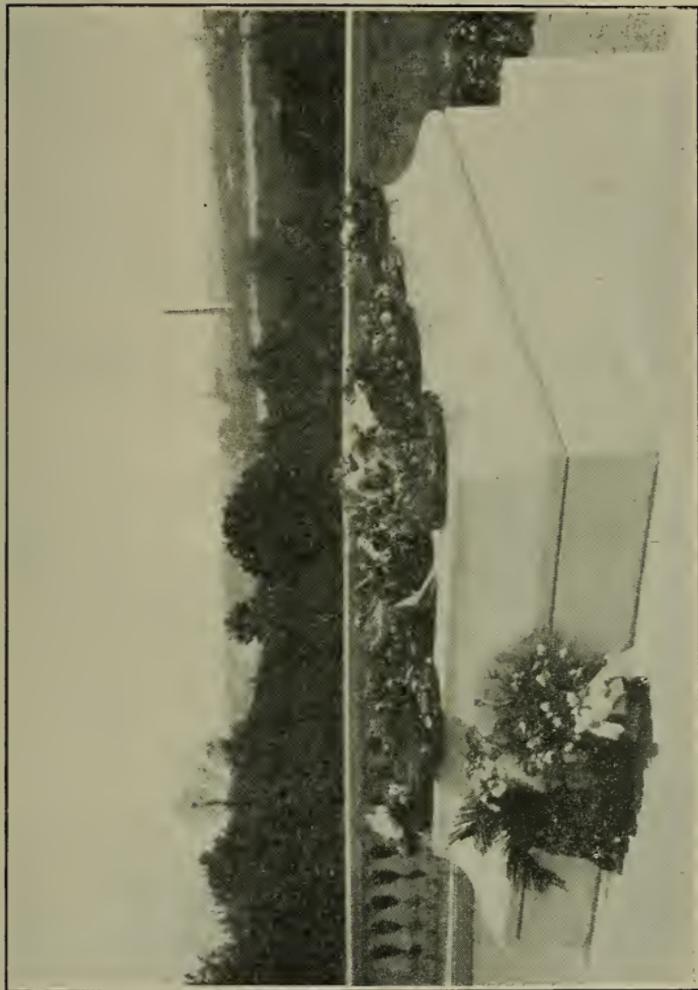
The Arlington House, generally called the Custis-Lee Mansion, was built in 1802 by George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington, who with his sister, Nelly Custis, was adopted by General and Mrs. Washington of Mt. Vernon. His daughter Mary married Robert E. Lee and inherited Arlington. It was on its front porch that the great Confederate general, gazing across the river at the lights of Washington, pondered through the night and finally reached his decision to cast his lot with the seceding states. During the Civil War the mansion was used as a hospital and afterwards Arlington Estate was taken over by the government for a National Cemetery. It is a place of great beauty, a fitting place for the repose of



THE ENGRAVING SHOP

726 13TH STREET. N. W.

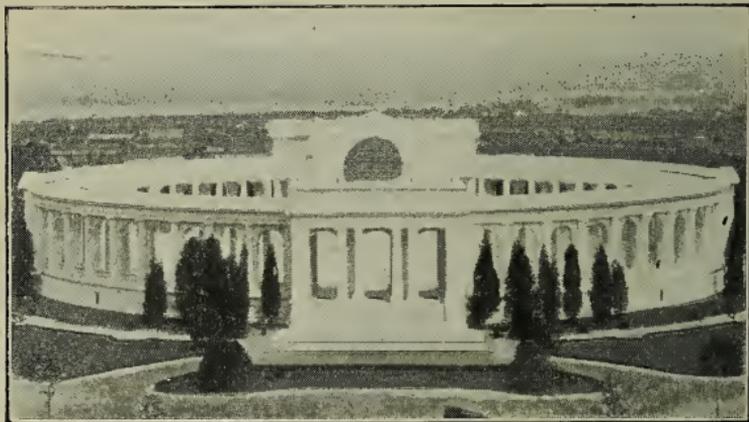
WASHINGTON, D. C.



TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN DEAD AT ARLINGTON

the Nation's dead. On the monuments and headstones will be found the names representing the soldier dead of all our wars.

The Sylvan Temple is where the Memorial Day services have been held for half a century. In the hall of the Mansion you may read the Gettysburg Address, lettered in bronze. The eloquence of the immortal Lin-



THE AMPHITHEATRE AT ARLINGTON

coln takes on a new and deeper meaning in these hallowed surroundings. On the slope in front of the house are the graves of Porter, L'Enfant and Sheridan, while not far away are those of Baxter, Berdan, Schley, Sampson, Gorgas and Crook. The Temple of Fame has the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant

The Little Tea House

Mt. Vernon Road, Virginia

(Between Washington and Alexandria)

Luncheon

Afternoon Tea

Supper

Gertrude L. Crocker

Telephone
Clarendon 481

and Farragut; of Thomas, Meade, McPherson, Sedgewick, Reynolds, Humphreys, Garfield and Mansfield.

The Monument to the Unknown Dead marks the resting place of 2,111 unidentified soldiers, who passed beyond, on the battlefields of the Civil War. On the Field of the Dead, almost miles of Headstones mark



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT ARLINGTON
the graves of sixteen thousand whose names are on the Roll of Honor, preserved in the War Department. A tall granite monument marks the section where lie

Parties of forty or more wishing to visit Mt. Vernon, are personally conducted, special cars and lecturers being furnished. Rates on application to Washington & Virginia Railway Co., Twelfth and Pa. Ave.

those who died in the Spanish and Phillipine Wars; there is also the anchor and the mast of the Maine to commemorate those who lost their lives in Havana Harbor. From the West Indies, from the Pacific Islands, from France and from other foreign lands, the heroes who died for love of country have been brought home to sleep in Arlington.

The new marble Ampitheatre, just to the east, has a seating capacity for five thousand people and for several thousand more in the colonades, while the stage will accommodate some hundreds. The Ampitheatre is turfed, open to the sky and most impressive.

Arlington may be reached by trolley on the Washington, Virginia Railway from Twelfth St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, cars running every twenty minutes. The Royal Blue Line, Raleigh Hotel, Twelfth St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, operates a sightseeing bus daily at three o'clock in the afternoon. Running time consumed on sightseeing trip is two hours and twenty minutes.

Open to visitors from sun up to sun down.

First Congregational Church

Jason Noble Pierce, D.D. Minister

TENTH AND G STREETS N. W.

Not Far From Your Hotel

Heartily Welcomes You to Washington and to all our Services

- 1 Preaching Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.
New Organ, fine soloists, vested chorus choir. Musical Vesper Services at 4:45 p.m., from October to April inclusive.
- 2 Concerts each week by Artists of highest ability.
Admission free. Collections.
- 3 Lectures and Preaching Missions by the greatest speakers in America as announced from time to time.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By
HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The Library of Congress, east of the Capitol and facing it, is housed in the largest and most elaborate library building in the world. It occupies three and three-quarters acres of a site of nearly ten acres, has cubic contents of 10,725,920 feet, contains 430,255 square feet, or over nine and a half acres of floor space, and 102 miles of shelving. Excavations for the foundations were commenced in 1887; the building was



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

completed in 1897 at a cost of \$6,347,000 (limit by law \$6,500,000), the site costing \$585,000 additional, and the stack over the southeast interior court built in 1908-1910, \$307,900 more.

The original designs for the structure were drawn by John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz, while certain architectural details were worked out by Mr. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Brigadier General Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was in charge of the construction from 1888 until his death in 1896, and Bernard B. Green, from 1896 to the completion of

the building in February, 1897. Between forty and fifty painters and sculptors, all American citizens, are represented in the decorations.

The Library was established in 1800, but in 1814, then numbering a little over 3000 volumes, was destroyed by the burning of the Capitol. It was re-established in 1815, at a cost of \$23,950, by the purchase under an act of Congress of the private collection of Thomas Jefferson, comprising 6,760 volumes. A second fire in 1825 only slightly damaged the Library, but in 1851 a third and more disastrous fire destroyed 35,000 volumes it then contained. Two-thirds of the Jefferson collection was included in the loss.

So far as its growth is concerned, the Library may be said to date only from its restoration in 1852-53. It was a century before that the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane in 1753 resulted in the establishment of the library of the British Museum in London, now the largest library in the world, while the next largest, the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, goes back at least as far as the Fourteenth Century. The library of Congress is the third largest library in the world, and the largest on the western hemisphere. Fifty years after

The Wayfarer's Book Shop

Phone Main 1716

**8 Jackson Place, Lafayette Square
Washington, D. C.**

The Best In The New Books
The Unusual Periodicals
A Place To Browse

"Books Are Gates To Lands of Pleasure"



READING ROOM, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Will Accommodate a Thousand Readers at a Time

the fire of 1851, or more precisely in 1902, it contained 1,114,111 volumes, in 1912, 2,012,393 volumes, and in 1922, 3,000,410 volumes, an average growth since 1902 of 100,000 volumes a year, and of 1,000,000 volumes a decade.

The catalogues are in cards. Printed cards to the number of over six and a quarter millions annually are sold at cost to other libraries and individuals. The books are arranged on the shelves in accordance with a scheme of classification especially planned and elaborated. This scheme of classification, either in whole or in part, is now in use in numerous libraries in this country and abroad.

The collections are increased by regular appropriations by Congress, by deposits under the copyright law, by gifts and exchanges, and by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which was deposited in the Library of Congress in 1866, subsequent accessions to the Institution following it. The Smithsonian Deposit is notable for the scientific works in its contents, and for the largest assemblage of the transactions of scientific societies to be found in the United States. The Library's greatest wealth, however, is in history, especially American history in all its phases, political science including law, public documents, Federal, state, municipal, and foreign; and bound newspaper files, the latter comprising 65,000 volumes. All

Scalp Treatment A Specialty

J. F. Crandall

Corkery Beauty Parlors

1727-1729 PENNA. AVENUE N. W.

Open Mon. Wed. and Fri. Evenings.

Phone Main 6233

The Gentlewomens' League, Inc.

(Womens' Industrial Exchange)

1624 H Street N. W.

Home-made Bread, Pies, Cakes, Pickles, Jellies, Preserves

Prompt Attention Given Orders

Novelties ———— Bridge Prizes ———— Childrens' Wear

Social and Domestic Agency

languages, all subjects, all forms of literature are represented among the books to be found here. The special collections are numerous. Among them are the Force collection of American history, the Toner collection of local history, Washingtoniana, biography, and medical science, the Yudin collection of Russian literature, the Weber collection of Indica, the Huitfeldt-Kaas collection of Scandinavian literature, the collection of Semitica, and the collection of Chinese and Japanese books. The collection of books in Chinese is unrivaled outside of the Orient. Books printed in Europe before 1501 are to be found in the collection of incunabula made by the Library and also in the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula deposited in the Library of Congress by Mrs. John Boyd Thacher.

In the Print Division are the Hubbard, Garrett, Bradley and Noyes collections of prints; in the Map Division the Lowery collection of maps; in the Music Division one of the largest existing collections of musical literature; in the Manuscript Division the Rochambeau and John Paul Jones papers, brought from the old library in the Capitol, the papers of the Continental Congress, the correspondence of Washington, Franklin and Hamilton, as well as of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and nearly all of the presidents, and a great variety of papers of statesmen, jurists, soldiers, artists, authors and others. Among the manuscripts are the two documents upon which the Nation is founded, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

While the service of the Library is, as its name suggests, primarily to Congress, it is in effect the National Library of the United States. For reference use it is absolutely and without formality free to any reader over sixteen years of age. The privilege is also extended by the Librarian to individuals pursuing serious research in particular fields; and books are even issued through other libraries, under a system of interlibrary loan to individuals living at a distance from Washington. The Library also serves scholarship by issuing in book or pamphlet form certain catalogues, calendars and lists of selected material on various subjects, and, occasionally, publications of a different nature.

EDMONDS

OPTICIAN

**MAKER OF SPECTACLES
AND EYEGASSES**



911 15TH STREET

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Pan American Building is a work of art done in marble.

The building is located at the entrance of Potomac Park on Seventeenth street between B and C streets, on a tract of land covering five acres, facing upon the Executive Grounds, commonly known as the White Lot. It adjoins, on the south, the beautiful Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The structure and grounds represent an invest-



PAN AMERICAN UNION

ment of \$1,100,000, of which the American republics contributed \$250,000 and the late Andrew Carnegie \$850,000. The Pan American Union is the international organization maintained by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Secretary of State of the United States presides at the meetings of the Governing Board of the Union, the latter being supported by quotas contributed by each country, based

upon their population. The Director General—of which there have been seven—is Dr. L. S. Rowe. Dr. Francisco J. Yanes is assistant director.

The architects, Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, of Philadelphia, were selected in open competition from among seventy-five of the leading architects of the United States. The builders were Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Mass. The corner-stone was laid on May 11, 1908, and the building dedicated and occupied on April 26, 1910. The architecture represents a combination of the classical with the Spanish renaissance.

The main entrance has three monumental doors of bronze and glass, and it is flanked on the north by a group of statuary representing North America, done by Gutzon Borglum, and on the south by another representing South America, done by Isidore Konti. On the pylon above the North American group is a panel or bas relief representing Washington's Farewell to His Generals. The corresponding panel on the southern pylon represents the meeting of San Martin and Bolivar, the liberators of South America. Over the northern

ANTIQUES

UNUSUAL WEDDING GIFTS

Andirons
Fenders
Old China

Sandwich Glass
Rare Furniture
Hooked Rugs

George W. Reynolds

1742 M Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

panel is the eagle of North America; over the southern, the condor of South America. The borders and friezes of the building are copied from old structures in Latin America.

Within the entrance is a lofty vestibule, ornamented by four bronzes, typical of Enlightenment, Love of Country, Law and Concord. On the left is a reception room, finished in Oregon fir; on the right, a ladies' retiring room. The vestibule opens upon a typical Latin American patio or courtyard, in the center of which is a fountain designed by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The flooring, in tile, reproduces figures of the old Aztec and Incan temples. The plants and flowers are representative of the flora of tropical America. Under the cornice appear the coats-of-arms of the American republics and the names of men prominent in their history. The glass roof, operated by electricity, can be closed in winter for the protection of the plants, but is kept open in the summer.

In the rear of the patio is a wide corridor now used for exhibits of the Latin American countries, and back of that a large reading and reference room containing a raised map of Latin America giving an excellent idea of the area and physical characteristics of the Southern Republics. On both the southern and northern sides of the building are capacious, well lighted offices for the staff of the organization. On the north side is the Library of fifty thousand volumes, but with a capacity of twice this number. The second floor, approached from the vestibule by two grand stairways on either side of the patio, contains a broad corridor or foyer in which are suspended the national flags of the American republics.

Repairing and Remodeling Done In Our Own Work Rooms

Saks Fur Company

Importers and Manufacturers of Furs Exclusively

610 TWELFTH STREET N. W.

"It Pays To Buy Where You Buy In Safety."

lics. On either side and in the adjoining corridors are the busts of the representative statesmen and heroes of the American nations. This foyer opens upon the "Hall of the Americas," a large salon 100 feet in length and 70 feet in width, intended for international conferences and other appropriate ceremonies and functions.

In the southwest corner is the room of the Governing Board. Its walls are ornamented with a bronze frieze, done by Sally James Farnham, which illustrates events in Pan American history.

In the grounds to the rear of the main structure is the beautiful Aztec Garden with its pool and beautiful foliage. Adjoining the garden is the building of the "Pan American Annex," a gift of Mr. Carnegie, with a three arched loggia of Aztec tiling and a lovely "Grotto." The figure presiding over the pool is an enlargement of the famous "Sad Indian" of Aztec mythology. The tile effect in the loggia is an effort to reproduce the best work of the earlier days of Latin America. The figures recall the mythological period of the Aztecs and Incas.

The most beautiful and brilliant receptions in the nation's capital, take place in the Pan American Union building. The first reception to President Woodrow Wilson and Edith Bolling Galt, after their marriage, was given here, and the wedding reception of the daughter of the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, Miss Catherine Hughes and Chauncey Lockhart Waddell was held here, with a wedding procession through the garden. The wedding reception of the late Representative H. D. Flood of Virginia and Miss Anna Portner of Washington, D. C., also was held here. Receptions to Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, the great men who came as delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Arms, and many other world-famous men and women were given in the Pan American Union building, including receptions to each new President of the United States, since its building.

Open to visitors from nine a. m. to four p. m.

†GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

By

HON. GEORGE H. CARTER,
Public Printer.

The Government Printing Office is the largest and best-equipped printing establishment in the world. It is intimately connected with every branch of the Federal Government and is an attraction for many visitors to the National Capital. The principal building was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$2,500,000 and the old office, which had been used for 50 years, has since been devoted to storage and minor shops. In addition to the buildings occupied by the printing plant proper, the Superintendent of Documents has a seven-story structure on G street devoted entirely to the distribution of Government publications under the direction of the Public Printer. In all, the buildings of the Government Printing Office cover half a city square and have a floor space of more than 15 acres. The new building required 13,000,000 pounds of steel (enough to build a railroad 43 miles long), 12,000,000 bricks, 4,000,000 pounds of iron and brass fittings, and 800,000 feet of hardwood flooring.

Important improvements have recently been made by the present Public Printer, George H. Carter, who added an entire new story to the main building, where he has installed a splendid cafeteria, assembly hall, recreation rooms and roof garden, which add greatly to the completeness of the world's biggest printing plant and the comfort of the employees. The cafeteria is operated by a voluntary association of employees and good food is served practically at cost. As many employees now eat all their meals in the cafeteria, they have been able to effect a substantial reduction in their living expenses. The surroundings are pleasant, with rest rooms, bowling alleys, shower baths, musical instruments, facilities for entertainments, dances, social and other gatherings.

The medical service of the office has also been greatly improved by the present Public Printer, who has enlarged the emergency room with the addition of a much-needed women's ward and provided the best of equipment therefor.

A school for apprentices has also been re-established after 35 years and now 25 young men are being given thorough training in various branches of the printing trades.

The mechanical equipment of the Government Printing Office is unsurpassed. It has the largest battery of typesetting machines in the world, including 97 linotypes, 100 monotype keyboards and 125 casting machines. They set enough type in a year to make 675,000 columns of ordinary newspaper matter. The office also has 160 printing presses, ranging from small platen presses to the big presses which print the well-known Congressional Record. The postal card presses produce 4,000,000 cards a day, or more than a billion and a quarter a year. Other presses turn out money-order blanks, census cards, and income-tax forms by the hundreds of millions. The office is likewise well equipped with bindery and plate-making machinery. The Public Printer is preparing to add a much-needed photo-engraving plant to complete the work of the Government Printing Office. To do all this printing, the Public

DIME MESSENGER SERVICE, Incorporated

Established 1905 **727 12th St. N. W.** Original Dime

Main

5120

5121



Main

5120

5121

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS SERVICE
 Uniformed and Bonded Messengers Furnished
 "Every Trip a Special Trip"

Printer has to buy more than 50,000,000 pounds of paper a year. If laid flat, in sheets, this amount of paper would cover an area three times as large as Pittsburg, Pa., and if made up into octavo books, it would form a pile 400 miles high.

Under the direction of the Public Printer, the Superintendent of Documents, distributes more than 60,000,000 Government publications annually from the world's largest bookstores. To accommodate the rapidly increasing local sale of Government publications, Public Printer Carter has provided a thoroughly equipped and up-to-date Government Bookstore on the first floor of the Public Documents' building on G street, where copies of the latest or most ancient Government publications may be obtained at cost or information freely given as to the printing or other activities of the United States Government.

The Government Printing Office employs approximately 4,000 persons the year round and the pay roll for these workers is close to \$6,000,000 annually. All appointments in the Government Printing Office are made under the civil service law.

The plant produces printing and binding to the value of fully \$13,000,000 a year, for all of which the Public Printer is reimbursed by Congress and the departments on an actual cost basis. One year's work includes more than 85,000 separate and distinct jobs of printing and binding. In addition to the work incident to the printing and binding of millions of publications, the Government Printing Office makes nearly all of its own printing inks, press rollers, glues, carbon paper, type and type metal. It has its own carpenter, electrical, machine and blacksmith shops and even operates a laundry which washes and irons a million towels a year for the use of its employees. So that, all in all, the Government Printing Office is the most complete institution of its kind in all the world.

CALL AT Sherratt's China Art Store, 608 13TH STREET N. W.

Hand Painted China Makes Nice Gifts For All Occasions
Suitable For Souvenirs. Large Line of White China.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Educates women for citizenship by study of government and by unbiased information about candidates and issues.

Unites women in nation-wide work for needed legislation and for enforcement of existing laws.

The League is not a woman's party but an organization made up of women of all political parties.

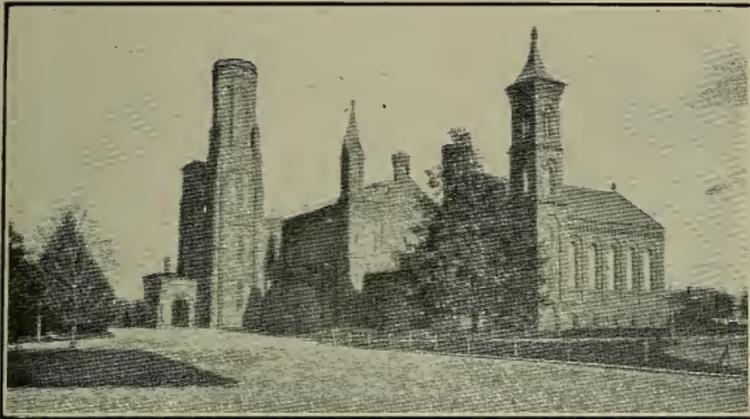
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:

532 17TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

‡THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is a unique establishment for the furtherance of knowledge by carrying on or aiding general researches in all branches of science, whether astrophysical, geological, biological, or anthropological—the study of celestial bodies, the earth, its life, and man himself—the promotion of art, and disseminating the results of its investigations by the distribution of its publications throughout the world.

The Smithsonian Buildings are on the Mall about midway between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. They comprise the Smithsonian building—



SMITHSONIAN BUILDING

completed in 1855—with the Institution's administrative offices; the Bureau of American Ethnology, libraries, the National Herbarium, the exhibits of Graphic Arts, and the offices of the International Exchange Service and the Regional Bureau for the United States of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature; the Arts and Industries building, erected in 1881; the Natural History building, completed in 1911, and the building for the Freer Art Collection,—erection begun in 1916—which was donated by Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, to house the extensive and rich collections of objects of art presented by him to the Institution.

CHAUMONT CAFE

Snappy Breakfasts

Quick Service

Table de Hote Dinners

"Start your day right with a cup of our delicious coffee"

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

1336 Eye Street N. W.

Phone Main 3230

The proposed George Washington Memorial Building, planned as the headquarters and meeting place of national patriotic, scientific, educational, literary, art, and other organizations, will be administered by the Institution when erected. The site selected is on the north side of the Mall adjoining the Smithsonian Park to the east, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Smithsonian Institution has six branches, the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service; the Bureau of American Ethnology; the National Zoological Park; the Astrophysical Observatory and the new United States Regional Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Visitors are admitted daily from nine in the morning to four-thirty in the afternoon, except Sunday.

Franklin 6723

The Boston Beauty Shop

1006 F Street N. W.

Permanent Wave

Facial Massage

POPULAR PRICES

Shampooing

Scalp Treatment

Eye-brow Arching

Marcel Waving

Manicuring

Hair Dyeing

*THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING was completed in 1881, in time for use for the inaugural ball of President Garfield, which was one of the most beautiful scenes in the history of the country. A band was placed in each of the four sides of the building. On the first floor to the west is the interesting collection of lay figures of the mistresses of the White House from Martha Washington to the two wives of Woodrow Wilson, all robed in gowns worn by them in the White House or at the inaugural balls of their husbands. The idea in making this collection, which is through the patriotic and generous impulse of the late Mrs. Julian James, who assumed considerable expense in the undertaking, was to display the inaugural ball gowns of all these First Ladies of the Land. This was found to be impossible in many instances, some of the ladies not having been present on these occasions, and in other cases the gowns having become lost or disintegrated. Every gown shown, however, is one worn in the White House during the administration of the wearer's husband. The second Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is shown in the black velvet gown in which she was married to President Wilson. There has been no attempt to reproduce the figures or faces of the ladies, the same cast used for each one, but the style of hair dressing in each case has been attempted, and follows as nearly as possible that shown in the photographs of these ladies. There is also a valuable loan collection of laces, antique jewelry, clothes, bonnets and other articles representing the fashions in this country as far back as they have been obtainable, and many articles have been owned and worn by famous men and women. In another section will be found relics of George and Martha Washington, Abraham Lincoln and family, General Grant and family, original instruments and pieces of apparatus of the Morse telegraph, the Bell telephone, the Henry magnets, Edison electrical, the Langley airplane, exhibits showing the evolution and development of the healing arts, wain and cloth manufacture, resources of the world's forests and the history and development of photography, from the camera obscura to the newest motion picture machines.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PLANTS

The Federal Government has but two generating plants for supplying electric current for the lighting of public buildings. One is in the State, War and Navy Building, which, besides supplying current for its own use, lights the White House, the Walker-Johnson Building on New York Avenue, the United States Civil Service Commission Building and one or two other smaller buildings. The other generating plant is in the Land Office Building which lights the Patent Office Building, the Pension Office Building and the Court House in Judiciary Square. All other public buildings purchase their electric current from the local electric light company. A proposition for a central heating, lighting and power plant was approved by Congress some years ago and considerable work, such as laying steam lines and electric ducts, etc., was built, but the whole proposition was suspended during the war and has not yet been revived. The project is one to which Congress should, and doubtless will, give early attention.

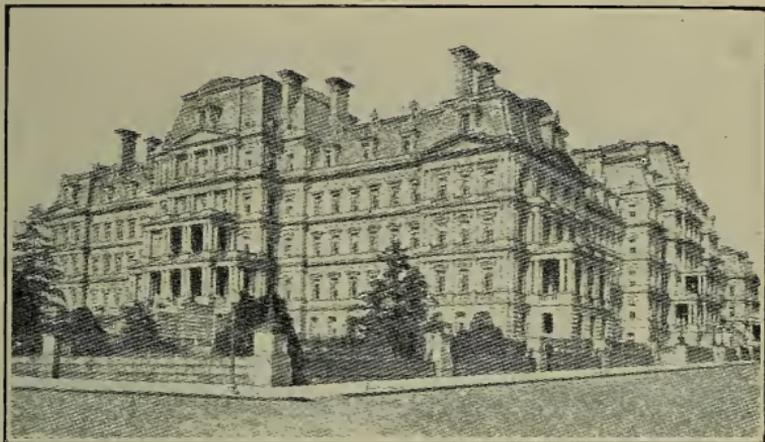
SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT

George Washington refused to accept any salary as President, again emphasizing the fact that there was only one G. W.

The salary is now \$75,000 a year, fixed by Congress in 1909. It was the cause of great discussion in the first congress of this country. The Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. General Washington had notified them that he desired no salary, and he received none. The limits suggested in the first congress were from \$15,000 to \$70,000, and it was finally placed at \$25,000. At the beginning of President Grant's second term, March 4, 1873, it was increased to \$50,000. In 1907 \$25,000 was appropriated by congress "for traveling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely." President Taft was the first President to draw the increased salary of \$75,000, recommended by his predecessor, President Roosevelt.

‡STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

The State, War and Navy Building is the largest building in the world constructed entirely of granite. It was designed by A. B. Mullett, former Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. It was originally intended to be five separate buildings. A unique feature is the cantilever construction of its stairways and it is difficult to conceive the method of their support. The cost of the building was \$10,038,482.42.



STATE, WAR & NAVY BUILDING

Only a few of the War and Navy offices are now located in this building, but it does house the State Department in its entirety.

Open from 10 until 2.

‡THE NAVY YARD

The Navy Yard has little to reward the visitor outside of the gunshop, the Museum and a few trophies. It stands on the bank of the Anacostia River, at 8th street S. E.

Open from eight to twelve and from one to four.

*THE AIRCRAFT BUILDING has a collection of aircraft and accessories in production during the late war.

*THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Treasury Department was completed in 1841. It is 466 feet long and 264 feet wide. Every stranger visits the Treasury. Girls may be seen counting and recounting sheets of specially made paper, from which bonds and United States notes are made. This is the first step of the long routine of "money making." The composition of this paper is a secret though it is known to contain silk fibre. The completed notes—about a million dollars in value at a time—are brought from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing each morning, being conveyed in a steel encased wagon guarded by armed messengers. They are counted by three persons in succession and then sent to the sealing room. United States Treasury notes bear the engraved facsimilies of the signature of the United States Treasurer and the Registrar of the Treasury; but the National Bank notes are actually signed in ink by the President and Cashier of the bank issuing them. These latter are sent to the banks and are signed before receiving the red seal of the government.

It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that the average woman counter passes thirty-two thousand notes each working day.

The paper currency, as it becomes worn, is redeemed by the government and put through the macerators, which are globe-shaped receptacles of steel, to the capacity of a ton of pulp, the lid of which is secured by three different Yale locks. The Secretary of the Treasury has one key, the Treasurer another and the Comptroller of the Treasury the third. Each day at one o'clock these officials or their representatives, with a fourth agent to represent the people and the banks, open the macerators and place within them a million dollars or so of condemned currency or other securities. The lids are locked, after a suitable quantity of water has been added, and the machinery begins to whirl around inside the macerators where one hundred and fifty knives grind and cut the soaking material until the notes are reduced to useless pulp.

In front of the north entrance of the Treasury Department there is a beautiful green vine, luxuriant and ever-growing. This is called the money plant.

†THE SOLDIERS HOME, northwest from the center of the city, is in a park of natural loveliness, embellished and beautified by the soldiers living there in its early days. It comprises more than 500 acres of beautiful lawns, gardens, gentle slopes, hillocks, ravines and dotted with majestic trees of forest growth. There are many fine views of the city and surrounding country and lovely vistas here and there. It was established in 1851, about two miles from the capitol and from a prominent point on a high elevation a perfect vista of the dome of the capitol is worth going to view.



UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

It was founded for the men honorably discharged from the regular army after twenty years of service, or disabled through wounds or disease upon payment of twelve cents a month. It was the outcome of the efforts of General Winfield Scott at the close of the Mexican war. The handsome white building with its striking Norman tower was built to his memory and is known as the Scott Building. A bronze statue of him stands in the grounds. It was the work of Launt Thompson. There were several handsome cottages built at the time, one for the home of the Governor of the Home, and another, now called the Anderson Build-

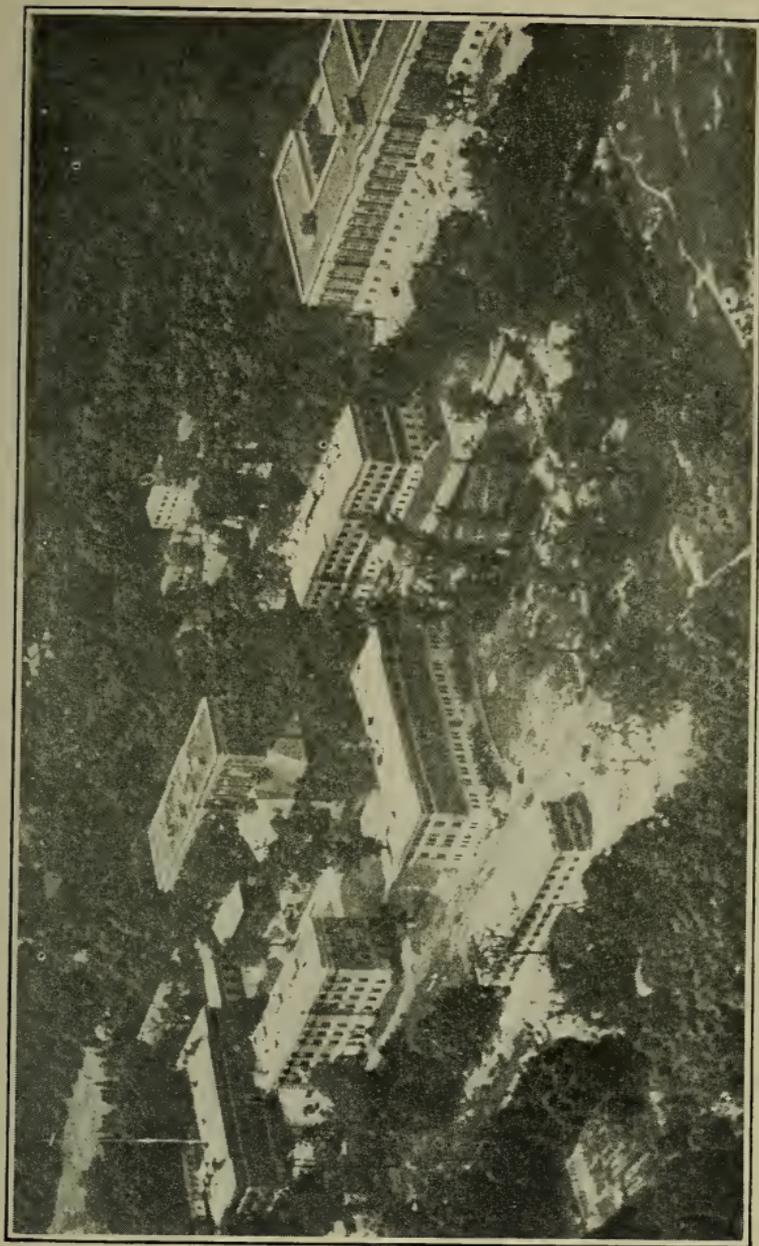
ing, but known for many years as the Lincoln home, was built as a summer residence for the Presidents of the country. Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson used it as a summer home. Lincoln occupied it several summers. Hayes and Arthur both used it as a summer cottage, but no president since has done so. The Anderson building was named for General Robert Anderson who was "Col." Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Other buildings are named for General Sheridan, General Sherman, and Surgeon General King. There is a chapel, a handsome library and a well-equipped hospital. In the National Cemetery adjoining the grounds is the tomb of General John A. Logan of Illinois, the graves of 8000 soldiers, and a monument erected by the soldiers in the Home, to the memory of General John A. Kelton, governor of the Home, and father of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley. Lt. General S. B. M. Young was governor of the Home for some years and now Major General Tasker H. Bliss, retired, is its governor.

The Home was the popular drive for fashionables not so many years ago. Its roads are beautiful and well kept and there are innumerable cool, shady nooks and romantic spots. It can be reached by street cars on Ninth street going north, to the west gate of the Home, known as the Eagle gate. Open during suns.

*THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

The main Post Office Department Building at 11th street and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., was completed in 1899 at a cost of \$2,558,835. It is built of gray granite, is 127 feet high with a tower of 315 feet. The building is 200 feet wide by 300 feet long. It is occupied by the Postmaster General, Assistant Postmasters General and the executive forces. This force directs the entire postal service of the country numbring, roughly speaking, some 340,000 employees.

In the court within the building hangs a perfectly proportioned and the largest American flag in the United States, the size of which is 70 feet 4 inches by 37 feet. The clock in the tower of the building is 15 feet from rim to rim and the minute and hour hands, which are made of pine wood, measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 feet respectively. The height of the numerals is 2 feet. Open from 9 until 2.



THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

VISIT THE
GAYETY

MATINEE DAILY

9th Near F Street



Where America's Foremost Attend

BURLESQUE

Columbia Amusement Company
Attractions



Always A Good Show———New Show Every Week

*THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

By

HON. S. W. STRATTON,

Director.

This Bureau of the Department of Commerce was created in 1901, and its work covers almost the whole field of standardization.

In order to carry out the extremely varied work with which the Bureau deals, its laboratory equipment is unusually complete. The various instruments and machines installed in the fourteen permanent buildings include balances sufficiently sensitive to determine a difference in weight of one part in 100 million and a testing machine capable of pressing downward on a full-sized building column with a force of five thousand tons.

A plant for manufacturing liquid air, which is employed in studying the behavior of materials at very low temperatures, forms part of the equipment. The fact that there are laboratories for testing radium, textiles, metals of all kinds, gasoline engines and model airplanes, gives some idea of the variety of the Bureau's activities.

The staff comprises about nine hundred employees and the work is divided among eleven scientific and technical divisions.

The Bureau will be found mainly of interest to engineers and scientific men.

The buildings are open to visitors from nine o'clock in the morning to four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, daily except Sunday.

‡THE PATENT OFFICE

The Patent Office is one of the few government activities that makes money. It has issued about a million patents and its earnings have been far in excess of the cost of buildings and expenses since its origin.

The Patent Office is bounded by F & G Sts., between 7th & 9th Sts.

Open from 9 until 4:30.

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria is eight miles from Washington and is best reached by the Washington, Virginia Railway, 12th St. and Pa. Ave.

President Washington's pew in Christ Church is there just as it appeared when occupied by the Father of his Country and his family. It is a delightful stop-over on the Mt. Vernon trip. The church is open week days from nine to six.

Carlyle House is next to Christ Church in point of historical interest. It was built by John Carlyle in 1752 when Alexandria was the metropolis of the British Empire in America.

Marshall House, on King street, was a tavern at the outbreak of the Civil War. In the spring of '61 Alexandria was held by the Confederates. The Federal troops took the town on the night of May 23rd, Colonel E. E. Ellsworth being in command of the New York Fire Zouaves. At dawn the next morning Ellsworth entered the house, went to the roof and tore down the Confederate colors. As Ellsworth returned downstairs James Jackson, who ran the tavern, emerged from one of the rooms with a double barrelled shotgun and killed Colonel Ellsworth. Jackson then turned his gun on the other Zouaves, but was killed by them before he could pull the trigger.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY

The Naval Observatory out Wisconsin Avenue is open to visitors when the skies are clear on Thursday evenings from eight to ten for a view of the heavens through the twelve-inch telescope. Applications should be made to the superintendent.

THE SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE

The Scottish Rite Temple at 16th & S streets cost \$1,500,000. It is the national home of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite in America, representing fourteen Masonic bodies with a membership of 80,000. It is modeled after the mausoleum of Halicarnasus in Asia Minor, regarded by the ancients as one of the seven wonders of the world. It is one of the most impressive structures in Washington and well worth a visit.

†THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture, on the Mall between 12th and 14th streets, cost \$2,500,000. The scope of the work is now very extended, including a study of diseases of live stock, control of the inspection of import and export animals, cattle transportation and meat; the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drug Laws, statistics of crops, live stock, at home and abroad, scientific investigations in forestry, botany, fruit culture, cultivation of textile plants, and diseases of trees, grains, and vegetables; studies of the injurious or beneficial relations to agriculture of insects, birds and wild quadrupeds; investigations as to roads and methods of irrigation; chemical and microscopical laboratories, and a



vast number of experiment stations, correspondents, and observers in various parts of this and other countries.

The museum in the rear contains excellent wax models of fruits, nuts and natural foods; an interesting display of models, showing the damage wrought by insects to trees and plants, also groups of mounted birds, squirrels, gophers and other mammals. The library and herbarium will interest botanists. The extensive green houses are open at all reasonable hours.

A tower in the garden is composed of slabs of foot-thick bark, taken from one of the giant trees in California. It represents the exact size of that huge tree named "General Noble" from which the pieces were actually cut.

Open 10 until 2.

**WHEN YOU LOOK OVER
WASHINGTON ALWAYS TAKE
A GREEN STREET CAR.**

*THEN YOU'LL ALWAYS GET THERE
WITH SAFETY, SPEED AND
COMFORT.*

The Capital Traction Company

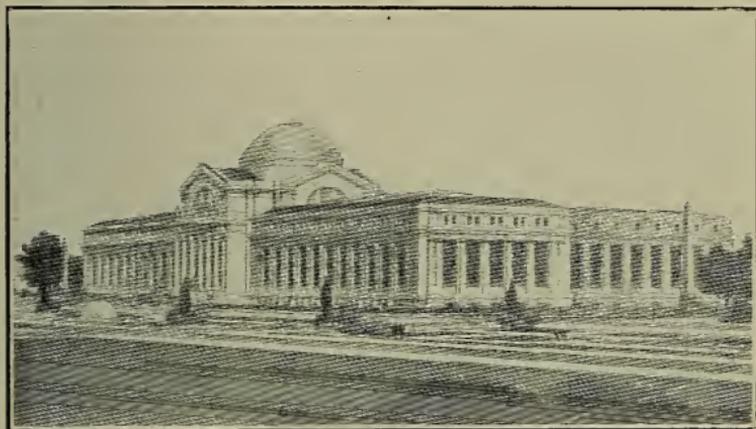


‡OLD GENERAL LAND OFFICE

This building, occupying the square bounded by E and F, Seventh and Eighth streets, was designed by Robert Mills and built of marble from New York state in 1830. In it Samuel B. Morse worked on his original telegraph instruments.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

The Army Medical Museum, 7th & B Sts. S. W., is of the greatest interest and value to the medical and surgical profession and contains some twenty-five thousand specimens. The exhibits illustrate the means and methods of military surgery and all the diseases and casualties of war, making a gruesome array of preserved flesh and bones, which fill one with horror and dismay. There are about fifteen hundred skeletons of American mammals.



NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM

The Library is the most complete collection of medical and surgical literature in the world, surpassing even that of the British Museum.

Visitors are admitted daily from nine in the morning to four-thirty in the afternoon, except Sunday.

‡THE FISH COMMISSION

The United States Fish Commission occupies the old Ante-bellum Arsenal at 6th and B streets S. W. It is a place every fisherman should visit.

Open 10 until 2.

‡WHERE LINCOLN DIED

"The Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection" in the little house, 516 Tenth street northwest, shows perhaps the most intimate touch with the last hours and the death of the martyred president. It was into this house that President Lincoln was carried after the fatal shot of Booth, in the theater across the street, on Good Friday night, April 14, 1865, and in this house he died next day without ever having recovered consciousness. It was owned by William Peterson, a tailor, and the room in which the President died was occupied at the time by William T. Clark, of Massachusetts, a soldier in Company D, Massachusetts infantry, detailed for duty with the Quartermaster's Department here. The memorial collection within the house was made by O. H. Oldroyd who has lived many years in the house with his family, and has had charge of the house and the collection, the house being now owned by the government. It is open during the day and evening and a small fee is charged.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Metropolitan Hotel

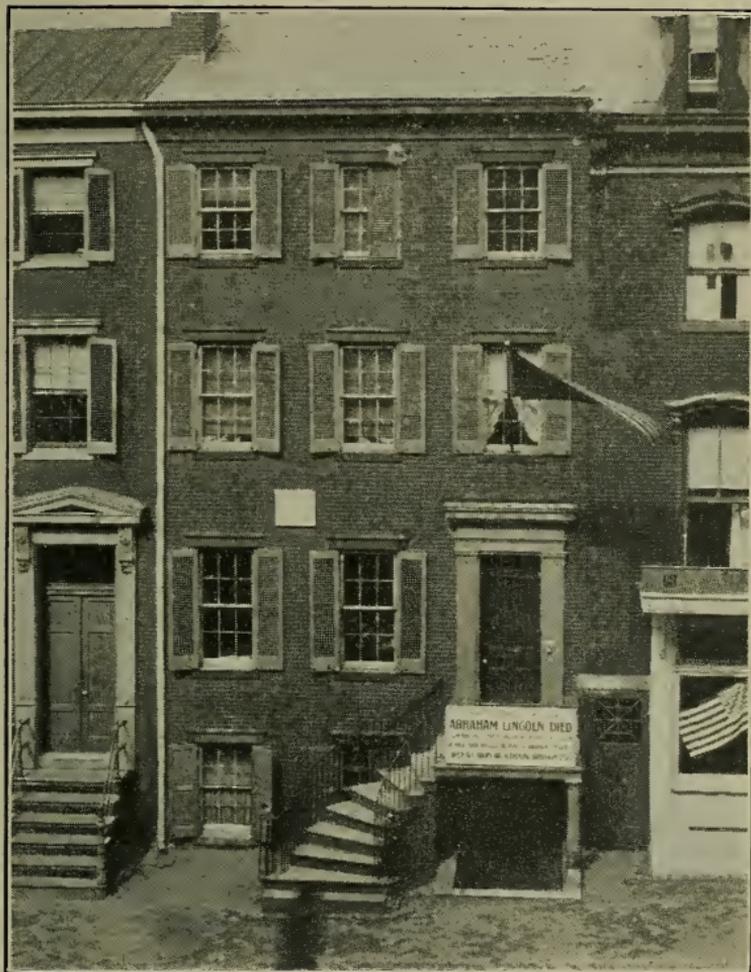
EUROPEAN PLAN \$1.50 UP

Pennsylvania Avenue

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets

PHONE MAIN 4200

T. A. and Ralph McKee, Proprietors



HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED

SHUBERT-GARRICK

F STREET AT 7TH. Direction of Lee and J. J. Shubert,
L. Stoddard Taylor, R. M.

"IF IT'S AT THE GARRICK, IT'S WORTHY"

WASHINGTON'S LITTLE THEATRE CHARMING
THE CLASSIC OF THE CAPITAL

Presenting The Foremost Foreign and Native Artists and Attractions
Nightly at 8.20; Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2.20

Dear Mr. Taylor:

"Davy never had a little Garrick like this."—Grace George.

"Congratulations on the remarkable beauty of the charming little Garrick.
You have endowed it with an air of refinement and beauty rare indeed "

—Walker Whiteside.

Your Visit Incomplete Without Seeing This Wee Delight

"Restful and Exclusive Surroundings"
to be found at the

Arlington Hotel

Adjoining Department of Justice

VERMONT AVENUE ABOVE K

"Every Room with Bath"

SAMUEL J. STEINBERGER,
Proprietor and Manager

‡GOVERNMENT HOTELS

The Government Hotels erected early in the war-time, 1917, to the south of the Union Station are temporary buildings for the comfortable housing of women and girls who came here to do war work for the government. They consist of suites of two sleeping rooms with bath. Each building has a central suite or parlor and a central dining room, and accommodations are to be had at cost.



†BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Where All Your Money Is Made

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at 14th & B Streets, S. W., is considered one of the finest manufacturing plants in the world. It cost \$2,869,000 and here is where all your money is made and the process is such that it is well worth a visit.

Open from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1 to 2:30 p. m.

Arlington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon can be reached on one trip for one fare. Ninety cents Round trip. Take cars Twelfth and Pa. Ave., opposite Post Office Time consumed in this trip Four and half hours.

Washington & Virginia Railway Company

***THE NAVY AND MUNITIONS BUILDING**

The Navy and Munitions Building is the largest office building in the world. It was erected at a cost of \$7,250,000. The building is of reinforced concrete and has a total of 1,775,000 square feet of floor space. It was erected by the Turner Construction Company, of New York. The site in Potomac Park where the building is located had to be cleared of twenty-three municipal tennis courts, and about five thousand trees were taken up and replanted elsewhere. The buildings are on "made ground," the site having at one time been a part of the Potomac River. This made it necessary to drive piles for the foundation as much as fifty-two feet in depth and more than five thousand piles were used. Nine thousand workmen were employed. The sand and gravel used in the construction was dredged from the Potomac River, 55,000 tons of sand, 88,000 tons of gravel and 188,000 barrels of cement being used. To inspect the radiators of the building, of which there are 3,200, requires a trip of twenty-four miles. There are 143,000 square yards of heavy linoleum on the floors, costing \$400,000. Five million square feet of paint was applied by brush to the interior walls. It cost \$20,000 to wash the windows for the first time. The parking space in the rear will accommodate more than five hundred autos.

The Trans-Atlantic Radio Control is located in the Navy Building. Messages may be sent and received there from all parts of Europe, and through its service the Navy Department is enabled to keep in constant touch with ships at sea. The building has 153 fire alarm boxes and is distinctly unique

"The Place With The Home-like Atmosphere"

The Florida Inn

726 Seventeenth Street Northwest

Phone Franklin 1703

J. NEWELL WELCH, Proprietor

We make a specialty of Ladies' Sample Hats and Dresses.

PRIMROSE SHOP

Telephone Main 7779

1008 F Street N. W.

We make a specialty of Sample \$5. Hats.

BARRETT SHOP

Telephone Franklin 2558

916 F Street N. W.



THE MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

The Memorial Continental Hall on South Seventeenth St., erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was designed by Edward Pearce Casey. It cost approximately half a million dollars. An official guide will take you through the building.

Keep Smiling

DR. LeROY C. SHERMAN
Physiotherapist and Chiropractor

Suite 605-7
EQUITABLE BUILDING
816 14th Street

Telephone Main 3409
Office Hours:
9—12 2—6

Keep Your Health Perfect

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO.
411-19 10th Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*THE BOTANICAL GARDENS where may be found specimens of vegetation from all parts of the world, occupies the block on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, at the foot of the Capitol. These stately and beautiful gardens will one day become a part of the national boulevard, in line as it is, with the Capitol, the Smithsonian, Agricultural, Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial and their grounds, which will in turn be in line with the proposed memorial bridge which will join Arlington with these other memorials.

The Botanical Gardens will, by that time be established in their new home, the tract of land which was once the James Creek Canal, which runs eastward from about the line of the War College, to a point south of the capitol. The present Botanical Gardens are the site of the beautiful Bartholdi fountain which stands in the middle of the grounds on the north side, and the great Grant Memorial, occupying the center of the east side of the grounds. These are two of the most beautiful of all such works in the National Capitol. The Bartholdi fountain, designed by he who designed the great Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, is worth a visit to that part of the grounds where it may best be seen. The Grant memorial was unveiled in the spring of 1922 by the great grand daughter of General Grant. She is the young daughter of Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, the latter formerly Miss Julia Dent Grant, born in the White House, daughter of the late General Frederick Dent Grant. It is next to the largest bronze statue in the world, the largest one being that of King Victor Emmanuel in Rome. It was cast in the Roman Bronze Works in Brooklyn, after the design of Henry M. Shrady, sculptor. Some of the rarest and oldest specimens of flowers and shrubbery in this country may be found in the Gardens, many of the originals having been brought by American sailors from overseas. Visitors are admitted between the sun hours.

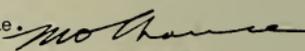
WELCOME TO WASHINGTON, FRIEND.

AND WELCOME TO ITS POST OFFICE!

Reader of this little book, during your stay in Washington you have an opportunity to observe the many branches of the Government at their work of administering the affairs of the nation. It is hoped that you will take full advantage of this opportunity, for by doing so we feel sure that you will go back home a better citizen and with a greater appreciation of what your Uncle Sam is doing for you.

Of all the various functions of the Government which are operating for your benefit, the Postal Service is preeminent. It is far more than a bureau, it is a great business institution--more than that, a great human institution--touching every individual in the country. Its people are in a sense the servants of the Republic, but in the performance of their work the employees of this vast organization look upon their duties as acts of accommodation for their neighbors and friends, of whom you are one.

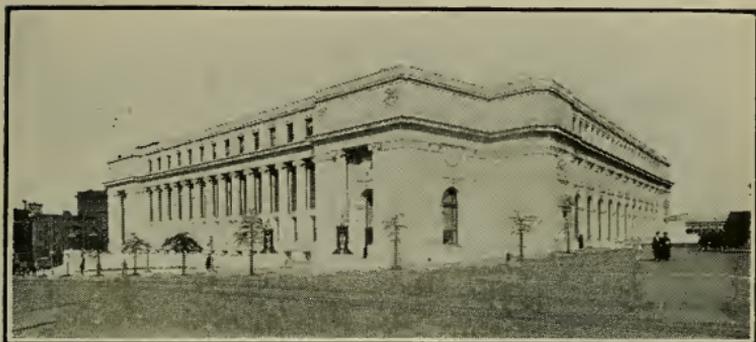
As the head of the Washington City Post Office, I extend to you a hearty welcome to your Capital City and a cordial invitation to call at the Post Office. Our service is at your disposal, and no reasonable request is considered too much trouble for my people to handle.


Postmaster.

‡THE CITY POST OFFICE

The Postmaster of Washington at this time is Mr. Merritt O. Chance, who has spent thirty-three years of his life with the postal service. He was the originator of the "mail early" campaign and followed this with his "mail often" slogan. He was the inspiration of the Post Office Club, the activities of which embrace bowling, billiards, pool, baseball and other sports, an organization which has done much to aid in the morale of the force.

When the present Post Office was completed in 1914 it was confidently believed that it would absorb the



CITY POST OFFICE

normal increase of post office work for many years, but this belief did not take into account the growth of the Parcel Post. That activity, then in its infancy, has increased so rapidly and to such an enormous extent, that in about two years the necessity arose of seeking more room that resulted in the establishment of thirty-two postal stations about the city.

During the great war a prodigious river of war correspondence passed through this building, in all amounting to an average of 150 tons per day of official mail matter. It is difficult to estimate the great damage which would have been done the cause of our country and its Allies had the Washington office broken down under the strain, but the mails were kept moving. Even now, when conditions in the department have returned about to normal, this Post Office dispatches

from Washington over seventy tons of official mail every day.

It was from the Washington Post Office that the first dispatch of mail by aeroplane in the United States was made.

The City Post Office is a beautiful building of white granite, costing \$3,000,000. The inscriptions over the entrances were written by Woodrow Wilson and merit attention.

Over the East Entrance:

Carrier of News and Knowledge.

Instrument of Trade and Industry.

Promoter of Mutual Acquaintance.

Of Peace and Good-Will among men and nations.

Over the West Entrance:

Messenger of Sympathy and Love.

Servant of Parted Friends.

Consoler of the Lonely.

Bond of the Scattered Family.

Enlarger of Common Life.

The Lovette Schoof of Music

2019 N Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Telephone North 8497

T. S. LOVETTE - - - Pianist-Director

"Teacher of International Reputation"

EVA WHITFORD LOVETTE - - - - - Voice

Mezzo Soprano and Experienced Teacher

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

- ‡Commissioners Office. District Bldg., Pa. Ave. at 14th St. Main 6000.
Fire Department. District Bldg. Main 20.
Health Department. District Bldg. M. 6000. Br. 50.
Metropolitan Police. District Bldg. Main 4000.
Public Utilities Commission. Dist. Bldg. M. 6000.
‡Wash. Citq P. O. Mass. Ave. & N. Cap. St. M. 7272.
†Court of Appeals of D. C. 4th, 5th & D Sts. M. 4624.
‡Supreme Court of D. C. John Marshall Pl. & D. Main 2854.
U. S. Marshal's Office. U. S. Courthouse. M. 2854.
U. S. Attorney's Office. U. S. Courthouse. M. 4950 and 4951.
‡Municipal Court. 321 John Marshall Pl. Main 6000.
†Police Court. 6th & D Sts. M. 6990 and 6991.
*Juvenile Court. 203 "Eye" St. Main 4549 and 6000.
Register of Wills & Clerk Probate Court. U. S. Courthouse. M. 2840.
†Recorder of Deeds. Century Bldg., 412 5th St. M. 672. Northwest section unless otherwise noted.

STREET CAR LINES

- *Capital Traction Co.
†Washington Railway & Electric Co.
‡Both lines.

LEADING HOTELS AND RATES

- *Arlington Hotel, 1025 Vt. Av., M 6550. \$4 up, E.
‡Ebbitt Hotel, 14th & F Sts., M 5035. \$2 up, E.
‡Gov't Hotels, (Women) Union Sta. Plaza, L 6060. A.
*Hadleigh Hotel Apts., 2101 16th St., N 9080. \$3 up, E.
†Lafayette Hotel, 16th & I Sts., M 4214. \$4 up, E.
*Meridian Mansions Hotel Apts., 2400 16th St., C 7200. \$5 up, E.
*Metropolitan Hotel, 615 Pa. Ave., M 4200. \$2 up, E.
‡New Willard Hotel, Pa. Ave. & 14th St., M 4420. \$3 up, E.
*Powhatan Hotel, 18th & Pa. Ave., M 2740. \$3 up, E.
‡Raleigh Hotel, 12th & Pa. Ave., M 3810. \$3 up, E.
‡Shorcham Hotel, 15th & H Sts., M 8460. \$4 up, E.
*Wardman Park Inn, 2660 Woodley Road, Col. 2000. \$5 up, E.
‡Washington Hotel, 15th & Pa. Ave., F 5900. \$4 up, E.

A Good Place To Eat

—HOME COOKING

—PLEASING PRICES

United Cafeteria, Inc.

1010 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

DRUGS

PRESCRIPTIONS

The Southern Pharmacy

Southern Building, 15th and H Sts. N. W.

Your Phone Orders Will Be Promptly Delivered

Phone Franklin 2012

PERFUMES

SODA

Specialists in the Better Grade of Half Tone and Line Engraving

Lanman Engraving Company

DESIGNERS AND ILLUSTRATORS

Printing Plates in one or more colors.

POST BUILDING Main 673 WASHINGTON, D. C.

STEWARD SCHOOL

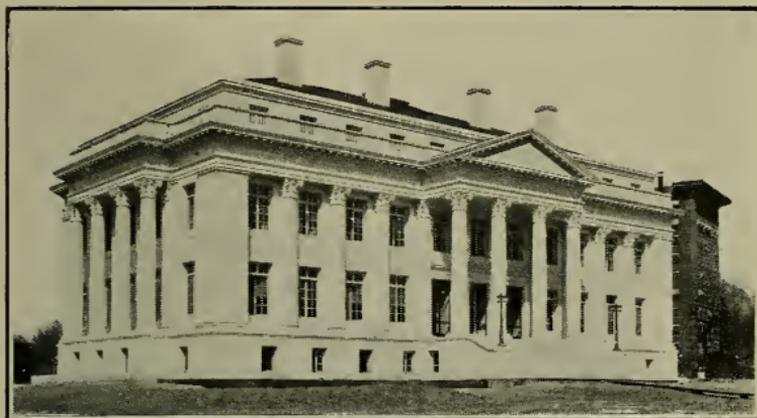
1202 F Street N. W.

Main 8671

Largest and Finest Equipped Business School

Shorthand, Typewriting, Secretarial, Accounting, Book-keeping, Calculating Machines, Civil Service, etc.

Positions for all graduates.



THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING

The American Red Cross building on South Seventeenth street is an impressive structure of white marble. Congress provided the site and paid for part of the cost, the rest being given by Captain James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Red Cross moved into this new home just as America entered the World War. The interior of the building is in keeping with the dignity and simplicity of the exterior.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS AND THE CONGRESSES AND TERMS		
PRESIDENTS	VICE-PRESIDENTS	SERVICE CONGRESSES
George Washington	John Adams	Apr. 30, 1789, Mar. 3, 1797—1, 2, 3, 4
John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1797, Mar. 3, 1801—5, 6
Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr	Mar. 4, 1801, Mar. 3, 1805—7, 8
Thomas Jefferson	George Clinton	Mar. 4, 1805, Mar. 3, 1809—9, 10
James Madison	Geo. Clinton	Mar. 4, 1809, Mar. 3, 1813—11, 12
	(Died on April 20, 1812.)	
James Madison	Eldridge Gerry	Mar. 4, 1813, Mar. 3, 1817—13, 14
	(Died Nov. 23, 1814.)	
James Monroe	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 4, 1817, Mar. 3, 1825—15, 16, 17, 18
John Quincy Adams	Daniel D. Tompkins	Mar. 4, 1825, Mar. 3, 1829—19, 20
Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 4, 1829, Mar. 3, 1833—21, 22
	(Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, to become U. S. Senator.)	
Andrew Jackson	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1833, Mar. 3, 1837—23, 24
Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson	Mar. 4, 1837, Mar. 3, 1841—25, 26
Wm. Henry Harrison	John Tyler	Mar. 4, 1841, Apr. 4, 1841—27
John Tyler		Apr. 6, 1841, Mar. 3, 1845—27, 28
James K. Polk	George M. Dallas	Mar. 4, 1845, Mar. 3, 1849—29, 30
Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore	Mar. 5, 1849, July 9, 1850—31
Millard Fillmore		July, 10, 1850, Mar. 3, 1853—31, 32
Franklin Pierce	Wm. R. King	Mar. 4, 1853, Mar. 3, 1857—33, 34
	(Died on April 18, 1853.)	
James Buchanan	John C. Breckinridge	Mar. 4, 1857, Mar. 3, 1861—35, 36
Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin	Mar. 4, 1861, Mar. 3, 1865—37, 38

Abraham Lincoln	Andrew Johnson	Mar. 4, 1865, Apr. 15, 1865—39
Andrew Johnson	Schuyler Colfax	Apr. 15, 1865, Mar. 3, 1869—39, 40
Ulysses S. Grant	Henry Wilson	Mar. 4, 1869, Mar. 3, 1873—41, 42
Ulysses S. Grant	(Died Nov. 22, 1875.)	Mar. 4, 1873, Mar. 3, 1877—43, 44
Rutherford B. Hayes	William A. Wheeler	Mar. 4, 1877, Mar. 3, 1881—45, 46
James A. Garfield	Chester A. Arthur	Mar. 4, 1881, Sept. 19, 1881—47
Chester A. Arthur	Thos. A. Hendricks	Sept. 20, 1881, Mar. 3, 1885—47, 48
Grover Cleveland	(Died Nov. 25, 1885.)	Mar. 4, 1885, Mar. 3, 1889—49, 50
Benjamin Harrison	Levi P. Morton	Mar. 4, 1889, Mar. 3, 1893—51, 52
Grover Cleveland	Adlai E. Stevenson	Mar. 4, 1893, Mar. 3, 1897—53, 54
William McKinley	Garret A. Hobart	Mar. 4, 1897, Mar. 3, 1901—55, 56
William McKinley	(Died Nov. 21, 1899.)	Mar. 4, 1901, Sept. 14, 1901—57
Theodore Roosevelt	Theodore Roosevelt	Mar. 4, 1901, Mar. 3, 1905—57, 58
Theodore Roosevelt	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Sept. 14, 1901, Mar. 3, 1905—57, 58
William H. Taft	James S. Sherman	Mar. 4, 1905, Mar. 3, 1909—59, 60
	(Died Oct. 30, 1912.)	Mar. 4, 1909, Mar. 3, 1913—61, 62
Woodrow Wilson	Thos. R. Marshall	Mar. 4, 1913, Mar. 3, 1917—63, 64
Woodrow Wilson	Thos. R. Marshall	Mar. 4, 1917, Mar. 3, 1921—65, 66
Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge	Mar. 4, 1921

THE UNION STATION

‡The Union Station exceeds the United States Capitol in dimensions, being 760 feet long and 343 feet wide. The main waiting room is 220 feet long and 130 feet wide. A special wing in the east end is reserved for the President of the United States and for distinguished guests of the nation. The main waiting room has a height of 120 feet and the circular window in each end is 75 feet in diameter. The passenger concourse, 760 feet long, is the largest room in the world under one roof and an army of 50,000 persons could stand on its floor. The station is built of white granite from Bethel, Vermont. It was designed by Daniel H.



UNION STATION

Burnham and is of monumental character, like unto the great triumphal arches of ancient Rome. All roads lead to the Union Station, including the street railways. The roads from the south use twin tunnels beneath Capitol Hill.

Red Cab Service N^{Phone} **orth 133**

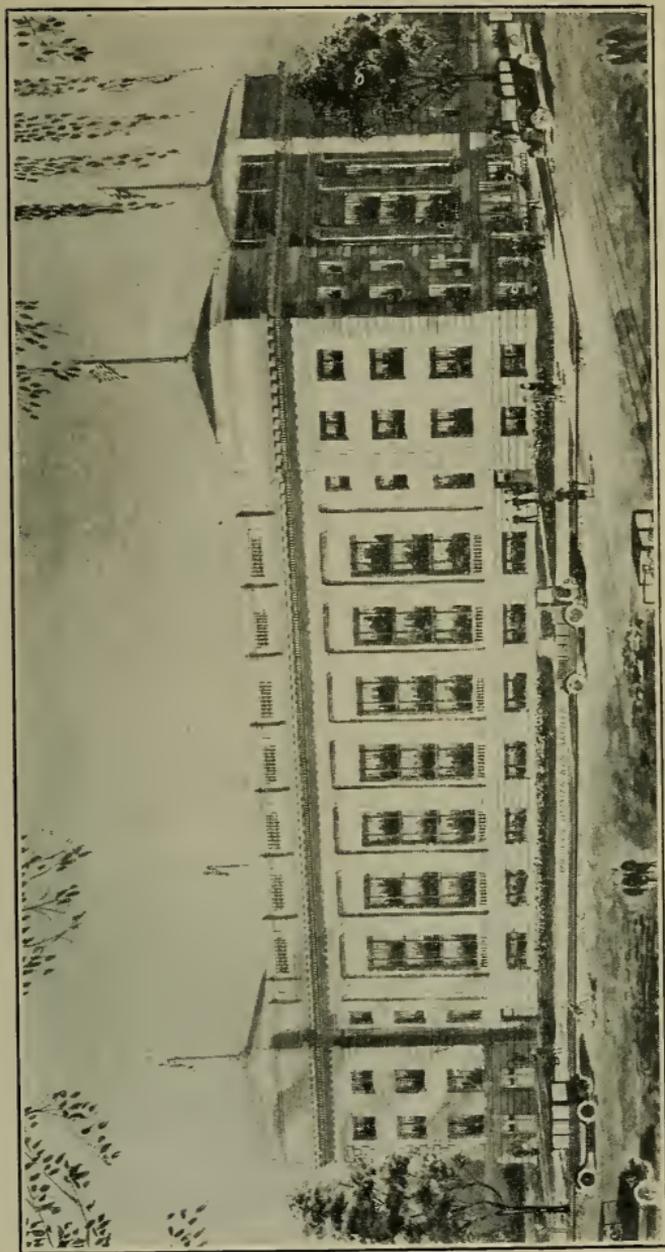
NEW DODGE TOURING CARS \$2.50 PER HOUR

Taxi Rates: 50c. 10 Blocks—75c. City Proper—\$2.50 per hr.

Seven Passenger Touring and Sedans

Rates Arranged

Careful Uniformed Chauffeurs



Architect's drawing of the new Washington Auditorium, which will be located on Nineteenth Street northwest between E Street and New York Avenue. The auditorium proper will be one story high, which, including a gallery, will have a seating capacity of 5,000. There will be an exhibition hall beneath.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC CARS

**Provide Service To The Following
Points Of Interest:**

Capitol	Munitions Building
Library of Congress	Steamboat Wharves
Pension Office	Rock Creek Park and Zoo
Patent Office	Washington Monument
Treasury	Bureau of Engraving
State, War and Navy Bldg.	National Museum
The White House	Army War College
Glen Echo Amusement Park	Principal Hotels
American League Ball Park	Apartment Houses
Theatres	Walter Reed Hospital
Soldiers Home	Potomac River Palisades

And All Other Important Public Buildings
And Places of Interest

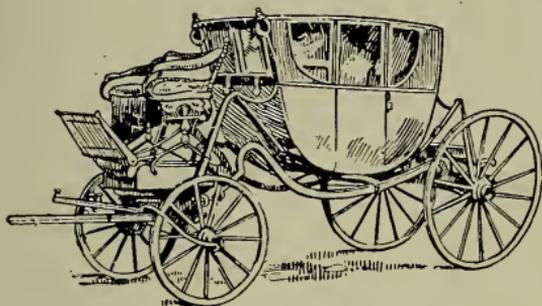


The Dark Green Cars

**Will Take You
Where You Want To Go**

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COACH

Soon after General Washington arrived in New York to assume the duties of the Presidency he imported a fine coach from England in which he often rode with his family, attended by outriders. The coach was generally drawn by four, sometimes six, fine bay horses. Our country roads were rough in those days and the immortal Washington shows a keen sense of humor in an entry in his diary under date of September 12, 1789, when he records the following: "Exersized in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the two children (Master and Miss Custis) between breakfast and dinner—went the fourteen miles round."



WASHINGTON'S STAGE COACH

This English-made coach was one of the best of its kind, heavy and substantial. The body and the wheels were cream color, with gilt mouldings; and the former was suspended upon heavy leathern straps which rested upon iron springs. Portions of the sides of the upper part as well as the front and rear, were furnished with neat green Venetian blinds, and the remainder was enclosed with black leather curtains. The latter could be raised so as to make the coach quite open in fine weather. The blinds afforded shelter from storms, allowing ventilation. The coach was lined with bright black leather. The axles were wood and the curved-reaches iron. Washington's coat-of-arms was handsomely emblazoned upon the door. Upon each of the four panels of the coach was an allegorical picture emblematic of one of the seasons. These were beau-

tifully painted upon copper by Cipriani, an Italian artist. The ground color was a very dark green—so dark that it appeared nearly black, and the emblematic figures were executed in bronze, in size 9½x10 inches.

Washington and his family traveled from Elizabethtown to Philadelphia in this coach on their return from New York to Mt. Vernon in the early autumn of 1789. Dunn, his driver, appears to have been quite incompetent to manage the six horses with which the coach was then drawn, and he allowed the coach to run into a gully. Another coachman was employed. On this point General Washington has left a memorandum in which he said: "Dunn has given such proof of his want of skill in driving, that I find myself under the necessity of looking out for someone to take his place. * * * We were obliged to take him from the coach and put him on the wagon. This he turned over twice and this morning he was found much intoxicated. He has also got the horses into the habit of stopping."

This English coach was purchased by the late Mr. Custis of Arlington when the effects of the General were sold after Mrs. Washington's death, and it finally became the property of the Right Reverend William Meade, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia. The coach being so heavy, in later days it began to decay from disuse, and becoming much sought by those who delight in relics the Bishop had it taken to pieces and distributed among the friends of Washington. He also gave many pieces to female associations for benevolent and religious objects, they having the parts converted into walking sticks, picture frames and snuff boxes and raffling them off at fairs and other occasions, so that the coach produced a goodly sum for worthy purposes. The Bishop retained the hind seat of the coach, however, and had it made into a sofa for the living room of his home.

‡THE MARINE BARRACKS

The Marine Barracks, three squares above the Navy Yard on 8th street, S. E., is the home station and headquarters of the Marine Corps and is the residence of the famous Marine Band.

CLUBS

- †A. A. A., D. C., 1108 15th St. Main 7156.
 *Aero of America, Mills Bldg., 17th & Pa. Avenue.
 *Alibi, 1806 I St.
 †American Pen Women, League of, 1722 H Street.
 †Army & Navy, Farragut Sq. & I St. Main 8400.
 *Arts, of Washington, 2017 I St. West 255.
 †Bannockburn Golf, Glen Echo, Md. Bethesda 47-W.
 *Carry on, 1600 R. I. Ave. Frk. 5203 and 5204.
 *Chevy Chase, Chevy Chase, Md. Cleve. 285.
 †City, 1320 G St. Main 8435.
 †College, 1711 Conn. Ave.
 *College Women's, 1822 I St. Franklin 2084.
 †Colonial Dames, 1727 K St. Franklin 6483.
 *Columbia Country, Chevy Chase, Md. Cleve. 590.
 †Congressional, 2001 N. Hampshire Ave. North 9804.
 ‡Cosmos, Madison Pl. & H St. Main 303.
 †Elks, 919 H St. Franklin 7541.
 †General Federation of Women's, 1734 N St. M. 6920.
 *Kirkside Golf, Chevy Chase Circle. Cleve. 1139.
 ‡Kiwanis, Union Station. Main 7380.
 ‡Lions, New Willard Hotel, 14th & Pa. Ave. M. 4420.
 *Loch Tavern, Great Falls, Md. Rockville 12-F-4.
 †Metropolitan, 17th & H Sts. Main 7500.
 ‡Press, National, Albee Bldg., 15th & G Sts. Main 8295.
 *Racquet, 1135 16th St. Main 8100.
 †Riding & Hunt, 22nd & P Sts. North 3508.
 ‡Rotary, New Willard Hotel, 14th & Pa. Ave. M. 4420.
 †Town & Country, 18th & Col. Rd. Col. 3778. (Town House).
 †Country, Bethesda, Md.
 *University, 15th & Q Sts. Frk. 6327.
 †Washington, (Women), 1701 K St. Main 8669.
 *Washington Golf & Country, Jewell Station, Virginia. Clarendon 56.
 ‡Women's City, 22 Jackson Pl. Main 2060.
 †Women's Nat'l Press, 2019 Hillyer Pl. North 10360.

All clubs in northwest section unless otherwise designated.

Street Car Lines—*Capital Traction Co.; †Washington Rwy. & Elec. Co.; ‡Both lines.

THE PRESIDENTS

Of the twenty-eight presidents of the United States, fifteen were of English ancestry; six Scotch-Irish; three Scotch; two Dutch; one Scotch-Holland and one Welsh.

Of the twenty-eight, nineteen were lawyers when they were elected to the presidency; three were statesmen; two were soldiers; one (Roosevelt) a public official; one (Washington) a planter; one (Van Buren) a farmer, and one (Harding) a publisher. Fillmore was a tailor before he was a lawyer. Nineteen of the presidents were college graduates.

Buchanan was the only bachelor who served a term in the White House. Cleveland was a bachelor when elected, but married Frances Folsom early in his first administration. William Henry Harrison served the shortest term, dying April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

Eight of the former presidents were Episcopalians; eight Presbyterians; four Unitarians; four Methodists; two Reformed Dutch; one Liberal (Jefferson), and one Disciples (Garfield). No Roman Catholic has occupied the White House.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York City; his second in Philadelphia. John Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia. Jefferson and the Presidents following were inaugurated in Washington.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln died in Oldroyd's house across the street from Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot while passing through the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Washington July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, New Jersey, September 19, 1881. Charles Jules Guiteau, his assassin, was hanged in Washington July 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice on September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, and died in the home of John D. Milburn, of Buffalo, September 14, 1901. His assassin, Louis Czolgosz, was elec-

trocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901. Andrew Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, Jackson not being injured because the shot missed its mark. Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 14, 1912.

Garfield's first act after taking the oath of office was to kiss his mother.

The sixth president was a son of the second president and the twenty-third president was the grandson of the ninth president.

William Henry Harrison was of the eighth and Benjamin Harrison was of the tenth generation in descent from Pocohontas and John Rolfe.

Lincoln was the first president wearing a beard. Grant was the first one wearing a mustache.

Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. John Quincy Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday and Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

Washington, Monroe and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary War; Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Buchanan in the war of 1812; Lincoln in the Black Hawk War; Taylor, Pierce and Grant, in the Mexican War; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley in the Civil War and Roosevelt in the War with Spain.

Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses; Cleveland, Stephen Grover, and Wilson, Thomas Woodrow. Grant dropped the Hiram; Cleveland the Stephen, and Wilson the Thomas.

William Henry Harrison was the oldest man elected to the presidency and Roosevelt the youngest.

Cleveland was the only president married in the White House and his sconed daughter, the only child of a President born there.

Monroe's daughter, (Mrs. Gouverneur); Tyler's daughter, (Mrs. Waller); Grant's daughter, (Mrs. Sar-

toris); Roosevelt's daughter, (Mrs. Longworth), and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor, (Mrs. McAdoo), were the only children of presidents married in the White House.

The wives of John Tyler, Benjamin Harrison and Woodrow Wilson died in the White House. John Tyler was the father of the largest family, eight sons and six daughters.

Eight presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Seven presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft and Harding were Ohioans by birth.

Woodrow Wilson was the only president to visit foreign countries during his incumbency of office, when he went to Paris to undertake a great work for a greater cause—that of the peace of the world.

Roosevelt founded the Ananias Club and coined the word "dee-lighted."

A Place For Gentlemen

Imperial Billiard Parlor

1409 G Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Phone
Franklin 2376

Arthur Shoemaker
Manager

*THE EVENING STAR

The Evening Star is more than a great newspaper, it is an institution. It is probably the best equipped newspaper plant in the world today. In name it is a corporation, in reality it is just a family affair and the humblest office boy is just as much a member of that happy family as the president of the company. The lunch room is run at cost, there are rest rooms, club rooms, pensions, life insurance, dental service and visiting nurses all free to members of the family. Loyalty of service is a natural consequence and it is easy to understand why it has come to be recognized as a great privilege to be a member of the Star family. The work of this newspaper for the upbuilding of Washington has been a great accomplishment, requiring courage, conscience and capacity.

THE NAVAL RADIO STATION

The Naval Radio Station over on the Virginia hills at Arlington, is the best equipped wireless station in the world. Communication is had with Mare Island, California; Key West, Florida; Colon, Guantanamo, San Juan and other government stations. The sea range with ships of the Navy is three thousand miles. Arlington has even had communication with the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

*THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

The new Department of Justice Building at Vermont Avenue and K street, houses the Attorney General and his legal staff.

Open from 9 until 4.

†THE WEATHER BUREAU

The Weather Bureau at 24th and M streets contains delicate instruments by which changes of meteorological conditions are recorded. Here you can see the method of forecasting the weather for the next forty-eight hours.

Open 10 until 2.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

*Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., Evans Bldg., 1420 N. Y. Ave. Main 6600.

†Western Union Telegraph Co., 708 14th St. Franklin 7100.

*LOUISE HOME—FOR AGED SOUTHERN
LADIES

The Louise Home was built and endowed by the late W. W. Corcoran, who gave to Washington the Corcoran Gallery of Art and who built and gave to the city the Church of the Ascension. It was a memorial to his daughter Louise, wife of one of the Eustis' of New Orleans and New York. She died in her youth and left two sons, one of whom William Corcoran Eustis, married a daughter of the late former vice-president, Levi P. Morton. She was Mr. Corcoran's only child and after the close of the war, his sympathies being with the south, though he took no part in the war, he conceived the idea of taking care of the elderly ladies of the south, impoverished by the war. The home was opened in April, 1871. There are thirty elderly ladies from sixty years up, who find life very smooth and pleasant there. To be eligible for entrance there, one must be of genteel family of the south, must be sixty and must have sufficient means for clothing and small personal expenses. The living is quite free. Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, daughter of President John Tyler, who was mistress of the White House from the time of her mother's death there, until her father's marriage to Miss Gardner, lived for many years in the Home where she died at the age of ninety. The Home occupies the south side of Massachusetts Avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with large grounds on the west side where the old ladies play croquet, sit under the trees and sew, knit or read, according to their fancy.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

Resources Over \$4,000,000.00

Washington's Greatest National Savings Bank

We Pay Two Kinds of Interest—Personal and 3 per cent

Pennsylvania Avenue at Tenth St. Northwest



HOME OF WOODROW WILSON
*Where Pilgrims Gather Daily to Pay Silent Tribute
to This Man of High Purpose*

‡THE CORCORAN GALLERY of Art was given to the city of Washington by the late W. W. Corcoran who built the original building at the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, now the U. S. Court of Claims, and left provisions in his will for the new building at New York Avenue and Seventeenth. A school of drawing, painting, sculpture and design is now established also in the Art Gallery, which contains many beautiful and famous works of painting and sculpture. Also a loan exhibit is always in progress in the hemi-cycle, the small hall built for the purpose. The building is of Georgia white marble. Thirty pillars of white marble support the enormous skylight. Visitors are admitted free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays and on holidays. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays an admission of 25 cents is charged

ADJACENT BATTLEFIELDS

Washington is girdled by battlefields, each with its history. Today virtually all of the activities of the Army are represented in the posts surrounding Washington. During the World War these posts contributed to the work of organizing the armed forces. One of the first Officers' Training Schools was located at Ft. Myer. Bolling Field has contributed aeroplane development since the Armistice. These posts bridge the gap between today and the Civil War "defenses of Washington." Those old forts and batteries surrounding the city are bright spots in our history. In almost a continuous circle they were flung around the city. From the Virginia side of the Potomac above Chain Bridge to Rock Creek the defenses were: Fort Sumner, Fort Kirby, Fort Cross, Battery Alexander, Battery Bailey, Battery Benson, Fort Mansfield, Fort Bayard, Battery Vermont, Battery Martin Scott, Battery Kemple, Battery Cameron, Battery Parrott, Fort Gaines, Fort Reno, Battery Rossell, Fort Kearney, Battery Terrill, Battery Smeade, Battery Kingbring and Fort DeRussey. From Rock Creek around the northern side of the city to the Eastern Branch were: Battery Sill and Forts Stevens, Slocum, Totten, Slemmer, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Thayer and Lincoln. East of the Eastern Branch along the Potomac River on the Maryland side were: Morts Mahan, Meigs, Dupont, Davis, Baker, Wagner, Ricketts, Stanton, Snyder, Carroll and Greble.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Washington was as defenseless as in 1814. The first attempt to construct fortifications was in May, 1861. Not until after the battle of Bull Run, July 21 of that year, was the extent of the lack of defenses fully realized. Secretary of War Stanton appointed a commission to report on the necessity of completing the defenses of the city.

The best known fortification perhaps, was Fort Stevens, to the north of the city, out Seventh street and Georgia Avenue. Numerous attempts have been made to have it dedicated as a national historic shrine. For this purpose the Fort Stevens-Lincoln Association was formed, of which W. V. Cox is president and John

Claggett Proctor, secretary. Fort Stevens grew from Fort Massachusetts, which was the outgrowth of the camps of the Tenth and Seventh Massachusetts, the Second Rhode Island and the Thirty-sixth New York Regiments, which were encamped in Brightwood in 1861. It was named in honor of General Isaac I. Stevens, Colonel of the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, afterward Major General of Volunteers, who was killed at Chantilly, Va., in September, 1862.

In the summer of 1864, when Grant was pushing Lee toward Richmond, Lee determined to come toward the Union Capitol. He thereupon ordered Early to take Ewell's corps, to carry out the plan. Early started June 13, crossed the Potomac near Harper's Ferry and was in Maryland before Grant would believe he was not on his front. July 8, Early was at Frederick, whence he moved out and defeated General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," at Monocacy River.

Early did not follow up Wallace, despite his victory, but moved toward Washington. He appeared at Rockville, July 10, ten miles from Fort Stevens. Conster-

<p>Starting Point: Hotel Raleigh Pa. Ave. and 12th St.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Distinctive Sight Seeing</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROYAL BLUE LINE MOTOR TOURS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BOSTON • NEW YORK • WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • HAVANA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Superior Cars, Superior Service <i>The only way - Interesting - Economical</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maps and Guides free at Tourist Agents or mailed 2¢ for each city. Address</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROYAL BLUE LINE, Boston, Mass.</p>	<p>Phone Main 1 8 5</p> <p>Wash. D. C.</p>
--	---	--

nation reigned in the Capital until the arrival of reinforcements.

On the morning of July 11, Early left his Rockville camp, and arrived in sight of Camp Stevens before noon. He ordered a skirmish line thrown out, but before it could get in position a Union column moved into the works and artillery fire opened. Early determined to make an attack next morning, but found the parapet lined with troops. The Capital was saved and Early abandoned his idea of advancing into the city.

Lincoln's presence at Fort Stevens was one of the outstanding features of the war. Fearless, with hostile troops before the fort, the President insisted on mounting the parapet until beseeched to retire, by General Wright. A sharpshooter's bullet struck a surgeon standing near the President.

"Mr. President, you must really get down from this exposed position, I can not allow you to remain here longer, and if you refuse, I shall deem it my duty to have you removed under guard," was the petitioning order of General Wright. Mr. Lincoln stepped down, but it is told that he continued to place himself in danger by hobbing above the parapet until the action ceased. The very tree under which he stood so many hours, is still standing and carefully looked after. It is known as the Lincoln Tree.



†THE PENSION OFFICE

*No. 1. 2618-2620 K St. Built by Thomas Peter, one of the "Original Proprietors" of Washington City. He married Martha Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, and a sister of Nelly Custis, who was adopted by General and Mrs. Washington. General Washington was a frequent visitor here, during their occupancy. The British ministers, Anthony Merry, Francis James Jackson and David Montagu Erskine later lived here. "Tom Moore," the Irish poet, was the guest here of Mr. Merry in 1804.

*No. 2. 2506 K St. Also built by Thomas Peter. One of these houses was occupied in 1815 by Anthony St. John Baker, Charge d'Affairs of Great Britain, and by G. C. Antrobus, who succeeded him in that office.

*No. 3. 2300 K St. St. Ann's Infant Asylum. The original building was occupied by Henry S. Fox and John F. Crampton, British ministers.

*No. 4. 2107-2117 Pa. Ave. No. 2107 was, in 1800, the first Navy Office. Samuel Houston, Governor of Tennessee, United States Senator and first President of Texas lived here. General James Wilkinson, General-in-chief of the Army in 1796, James Madison "Father of the Constitution," President of the U. S. and Secretary of State, and Richard Rush, the eminent statesman, also resided here.

*No. 5. 2017 I St. James Monroe resided here when elected President, and for a few months after his inauguration. Others who lived here were: Rt. Hon. Stratford Canning, Minister from Great Britain; Baron de Mareschal, Minister from Austria; Gilbert Granger, Charles Francis Adams, and Cleveland Abbe, founder of the Weather Bureau. Now the Arts Club of Washington.

*No. 6. 1901-1913 Pa. Ave. Built about 1800. No. 1901 was the State Dept. when John Marshall was Secretary. James Madison occupied it as the Executive Mansion from 1815 to 1817. Eldridge Gerry and Martin Van Buren lived here when Vice-Presidents, as did Robert J. Walker when Secretary of the Treasury. In this row also lived General Turreau de Garambonville, Minister of France in 1804, and later Gen. John A. Armstrong, George W. Campbell, James K. Spaulding,

and Benjamin W. Crowninshield, cabinet officers. In 1816 number 1905 became the residence of Jose Correa de Serra, first Portuguese Minister to the U. S. In 1864 it became the first residence in Washington of Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti, Minister Resident of Italy.

*No. 7. 19th & H Sts., S. E. Corner. Home of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants. The surveyors chain, used in laying out the streets and avenues of the city of Washington is in the museum here.

*No. 8. 1801 F St. At one time the home of Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley.

*No. 9. 1801 F St. John Marshall and Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, lived in this house. For many years it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Carroll, parents of Countess Esterhazy. During Woodrow Wilson's administration it was the home of Postmaster General Burleson and family and is now owned and occupied by Senator and Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Chicago, the latter the daughter of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

‡No. 10. Northeast corner of New Hampshire Ave. and Corcoran St. Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson lived and died in this house.

†No. 11. 1323 18th St. Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, lived here. Built and occupied by Mrs. Lansing's parents, the late General John W. Foster, Ambassador and Secretary of State, and Mrs. Foster.

†No. 12. 1717 Rhode Island Avenue. The home of Edward Douglas White, late Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

†No. 13. 1736 I St. Home of Jefferson Davis while U. S. Senator.

*No. 14. 18th St. and New York Ave. The Octagon. Built by John Taylor in 1800. In 1814 it was occupied by M. Serurier, the French Minister. In the latter part of 1814 and 1815 it was the Executive Mansion, being occupied by President Madison. The treaty of Ghent was signed here.

*No. 15. The Pan American Union Bldg., 17th & B Sts. The Pan American Union is composed of twenty-one republics of North and South America, having for its objects "Peace, Friendship and Commerce." Andrew Carnegie contributed \$850,000 toward the erection

of the building. Here was located, in the early days, Davy Burnes' cottage. He was one of the "Original Proprietors" of the city, his farm including parts of the White House Grounds, the Mall and both sides of the avenue to the Capitol. He died in 1799, leaving his daughter, Marcia, sole heir. She became the wife of General John P. Van Ness, representative in Congress from New York. The square was acquired by the Government April 17, 1907.

*No. 16. 2100 16th St. The residence of Charles E. Hughes when nominated for the Presidency, whereupon he sold it to John W. Weeks when he returned to the U. S. Senate, and which he now occupies while Secretary of War.

†No. 17. 1617 New Hampshire Ave. Home of Perry Belmont. The Prince of Wales, on his visit to Washington, November 11 to 14, 1919, with part of his staff was quartered here.

†No. 18. 1601 K St. Admiral George Dewey lived and died in this house, where his widow still lives.

‡No. 19. 1623 H St. George Bancroft, historian, Secretary of the Navy and enthusiast in floriculture, lived here. In his famous rose garden behind the house he originated the popular "American Beauty" rose.

*No. 20. 1651 Pa. Ave. Built in 1820 by Surgeon General Joseph Lovell and in 1835 it became the home of Francis Preston Blair, who left it to his son, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, 1861-1864. It was leased by George Bancroft, the historian, and was later occupied by John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy. Senator Thomas Ewing lived here when his daughter married William Tecumseh Sherman in the presence of President Fillmore and cabinet, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and others. Montgomery Blair's widow died in this house where her son, Gist Blair and wife now reside.

‡No. 21. 28 Jackson Pl. Commodore Decatur built this house in 1819. He died here the day of his duel with Commodore Barron. After his death the home was leased to Baron Tuyl, the Minister of Russia. Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren and Edward Livingston followed in order, when it again became the home of foreign ministers Sir Charles Vaughan and Baron

Hyde de Neuville. In 1836 it was sold to John Gadsby, and was subsequently occupied by Joseph Gales, Howell Cobb, George M. Dallas and Judah P. Benjamin. After the Civil War it was purchased by General E. F. Beale, and General and Mrs. Grant were frequent visitors. It was in this house that General Beale's daughter, Emily, was married to John R. McLean and her sister Violet became the wife of George Bakhmeteff, the last Russian Ambassador to this country under the sovereignty of Czar Nicholas V. It is now owned by Truxton Beale.

‡No. 22. 22 Jackson Place. Temporary residence of President Roosevelt during remodeling of the White House in 1902, now the home of the Women's City Club.

‡No. 23. 14 Jackson Pl. M. le Comte de Menou, Charge d'Affaires of France, in 1822, and Sir Charles R. Vaughan, Minister of Great Britain, 1934, resided here. Prominent statesmen who made it their home were: Secretary of the Treasury John C. Spenser; Secretaris of the Navy Smith Thompson, Samuel L. Southard and Levi Woodbury; Vice-President Schuyler Colfax and Senator William C. Rives. General Daniel E. Sickles, M. C., was also among its occupants. Mrs. Sickles went there a bride.

‡No. 24. 800 16th St. Built by the late John Hay, private secretary and biographer of Lincoln, Secretary of State, and Ambassador to Great Britain. Now occupied by his son-in-law and daughter, Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York State.

‡No. 25. 1611 H St. Corcoran House, razed to make way for National Chamber of Commerce Bldg. The original building was erected about 1825 by Thomas Swann, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, 1821-1833, and father of Governor Swann of Maryland. It was presented by admiring constituents to Daniel Webster, who made it his home when Secretary of State, but found it too expensive to maintain and afterward sold it to W. W. Corcoran. It was occupied by the Marquis de Montholon, Minister of France, during the Civil War. It was also occupied by Senator Calvin S. Bryce and Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Corcoran, banker and philanthropist, re-

modeled and enlarged it as it remained for many years.

†No. 26. 1525 H St. Built by Matthew St. Clair Clark, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Here lived Lord Alexander Baring Ashburton, envoy to settle, by treaty, the Northwestern Boundard question, 1842; John Nelson, Attorney General, 1843, and the Rt. Hon. Richard Pakenham, Minister of Great Britain, in 1846.

†No. 27. Northwest corner of 15th & K Sts. Was the home of William M. Evarts, distinguished lawyer and statesman and U. S. counsel at the Geneva tribunal in 1872. It was later on the home of the late Representative R. R. Hitt of Illinois, whose widow built a new home just off Dupont Circle and sold the old one to a syndicate who will build a wonderful Ritz Hotel upon the site.

†No. 28. Vermont Ave., bet. H & I Sts. Veterans' Bureau. Former site of the Arlington Hotel, where Dom Pedro, President Diaz, King Kalakaua, Li Hung Chang, and many foreigners were guests. Other guests include Charles Sumner, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State; Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Presidents Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison, and General Joseph Wheeler. The present structure was completed in 1919, as the War Risk Insurance Building. Office of Alien Property Custodian also in this building.

†No. 29. 1520 H St. Cosmos Club. Known as Dolly Madison House. Here Mrs. Madison, widow of the President, held social court. It was a neutral place of meeting for Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster to argue on the Ashburton Treaty. Here also lived Admiral Charles Wilkes, the Antarctic explorer.

‡No. 30. 21 Madison Pl. Built in 1829 by Benjamin Ogle Taylor. Presidents John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Wm. Henry Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore and Buchanan; Lords Napier, Ashburton, Lyons and Radstock were a few of Mr. Taylor's most intimate friends who were frequent visitors here. Later it became the home of Senator Don Cameron and Vice-President Hobart, who died there, and during the McKinley administration, when owned and occupied by Senator Hanna, it was called the "Little White House." Occupied by Mrs. William Thaw and family for several

years, and it is now the "Ladies' Annex" of the Cosmos Club.

*No. 31. 1413 Mass. Ave. Home of Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, and the first Ambassador to Great Britain. Here also lived Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Mrs. Bayard, his second wife, now lives at 1619 H Street.

*No. 32. 1415 I St. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, lived here.

‡No. 33. Northwest corner Pa. Ave. & 14th St. (New Willard Hotel). Site of the old Willard Hotel where Presidents Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, and James Buchanan resided, and where Abraham Lincoln was a guest prior to his inauguration in 1861. Mrs. Fillmore died in the hotel a week after her husband's successor was inaugurated. Here General Grant was made Lieutenant General, and here Charles Dickens stopped in 1842. The peace convention of 1861 was held here. President Harding went from here to the White House, March 4, 1921. Vice-President Marshall lived here and Vice-President Coolidge lives here.

*No. 34. 1321 K St. Home of the Japanese Ambassador. Built by Senator and Secretary of State, John Sherman of Ohio. Both Senator and Mrs. Sherman died here. Now owned by their daughter, Mrs. McCallum, and leased to the Japanese government.

*No. 35. 1323 K St. Edw. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, lived and died here.

‡No. 36. National Theatre. 1324 F St. The present is the fifth National Theatre erected on this site. The first theatre was opened December 7, 1835, and destroyed by fire March 5, 1845, as were three others in 1857, 1873 and 1875. The interior of the theatre was again rebuilt in the fall of 1922. Here Jenny Lind gave her concerts.

†No. 37. Southeast corner 14th & F Sts. (New Ebbitt Hotel). William McKinley, while a member of Congress, resided in this hotel. Here also have lived such eminent sailors and soldiers as Rogers, Farragut, Worden, Canby, Thomas, Porter, Winslow, Boggs, Case, Drayton and others.

*No. 38. 901 13th St. On this site was the modest home of James A. Garfield when a member of Congress.

†No. 39. 1215 I St. Frances Hodgson Burnett lived here when she wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

*No. 40. 1202 D St. Built and occupied by General John P. Van Ness and his wife, 1804 to 1814, in 1807 and again in 1811. Washington Irving was their guest here.

*No. 41. Northeast corner of Pa. Ave. & 12th St. (Raleigh Hotel). Site of old Kirkwood House. Vice-President Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President and lived here.

*No. 42. 11th St. opposite Post Office Dept. Bldg., Site of Carusi's Hall. Originally, is now a theater (New President) and the first erected in Washington for that purpose. The waltz was first introduced here in 1826 by Baron Stackleburg.

†No. 43. 511 10th St. Ford's Theatre. Where President Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, while witnessing a performance of "Our American Cousin."

†No. 44. 516 10th St. President Lincoln died here April 15, 1865. The house was then owned and occupied by William Peterson, tailor. Now owned by the National Government, and contains the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection.

†No. 45. 918 E St. Residence of James Buchanan before he became President.

‡No. 46. 7th, 8th, E & F Sts. Old Land Office Bldg. Site of first telegraph office in the world, opened and operated by S. F. B. Morse in 1844.

‡No. 47. 601 E St. Home of Salmon P. Chase, when Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court. Also of Senator William Sprague who married Kate Chase, the daughter of the Chief Justice, and was afterwards Governor of Rhode Island.

*No. 48. Pa. Ave. bet. 6th & 7th Sts. (Metropolitan Hotel). Opened about 1808 as Davis' Hotel. In 1816 became the McKeown Hotel and in 1820 the ownership passed to Jesse Brown and it became known as Brown's Indian Queen Hotel. The present structure was erected in 1851. Here in 1852, Kossuth and his suite were guests of Congress and here Chief Justice Cranch of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to President John Tyler in 1841. It also served as the residence of Anson

Burlingame, Ambassador to China, to make treaties, and of Sun Chia-Ku and Chi-Kang, associated high envoys and ministers of China.

*No. 49. Northeast corner Pa. Ave. & 6th St. (National Hotel). Built in 1827. Henry Clay died in Room 32, June 29, 1857. The same room was occupied for a long time afterward by Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia.

†No. 50. 467 Missouri Ave. John Tyler resided here before he became President.

†No. 51. 318 Indiana Ave. Chief Justice Brooke Taney, U. S. Supreme Court, resided here and died here October 12, 1864.

‡No. 52. 318 C St. General John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder and first Republican candidate for the Presidency, lived in this house after marrying Jessie Benton, the daughter of the eminent statesman, Thomas H. Benton, who resided in house numbered 334.

*No. 53. 205-207 I St. The home of General Grant when he was elected to the Presidency and for about ten days after he was inaugurated. It then became the home of General Sherman and later of Mayor Matthew G. Emery. No's. 201-205 were used as a hospital during the Civil War. They were built by Senator Henry M. Rice, and was known as "Minnesota Row." The corner house was occupied by Stephen A. Douglas, the "little Giant," who was defeated by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, also by Mayor Richard Wallach and Justice Joseph P. Bradley.

‡No. 54. 219 3rd St. Franklin Pierce, James M. Mason and Robert C. Winthrop, while members of Congress, resided here. Here also lived Representative Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the celebrated duel with William J. Graves in 1838.

*No. 55. 226 3rd St. Millard Fillmore lived here when a member of Congress.

*No. 56. Pa. Ave. & 2nd St. Northwest corner. Site of first railway station (B. & O.) in Washington, formally opened August 25, 1835, with the locomotive "Arabianis" drawing the cars.

SOUTHWEST

*No. 57. 1313-1321 Four-and-a-half St. "Wheat Row." First range or row built in the Federal City, 1793.

Erected by the syndicate, Robert Morris, Financier of the American Revolution, John Nicholson, Comptroller General of Pennsylvania, Thomas Law and James Greenleaf, merchant and American consul at Amsterdam.

*No. 58. 1252 6th St. Used as his home, in 1795, by Thomas Law, son of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, who was the brother of Baron Ellenborough. Mr. Law was ruler of a populous district of East India. His wife was Elizabeth Parke Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. George Washington, and sister of Nelly Custis.

NORTHEAST

‡No. 59. 21-25 First St. "The Brick Capitol." Erected by Thomas Law, as a speculation, to accommodate Congress, which met here from 1815 to 1819. James Monroe was here inaugurated President on a temporary portico erected in front for the purpose. Here Benton, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Randolph and Jackson began their memorable records. From its doors John Randolph and Henry Clay went forth to fight their duel, and here, when it was used as a boarding house, John C. Calhoun died in 1850. During the Civil War it was used as a prison for political offenders. To the rear of these buildings, on the A St. side is the site of an old hotel, first known as Tunnecliffe's, where President Adams stopped in June, 1800, when he visited Washington in "a chariot of four." The old capitol was later divided into three dwellings, the end one on the south and the adjoining middle one becoming the last homes of Justice Stephen M. Field, and of Mrs. Field's sister, Mrs. Condit-Smith. They are now, with the corner one to the north, which was the prison building, the home of the Women's Party, through the generosity of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who purchased the entire building with the old garden of Mr. Justice Field in 1921 and presented it to the organization.

SOUTHEAST

*No. 60. N. J. Ave. & C Sts. (The Potomac). Originally a range of three dwellings built by Thomas Law, about 1798. The corner was Conrad and McMunn's Hotel when the Government moved here in 1800, and here Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President, and Albert Gallatin were guests.

*No. 61. 206 Pa. Ave. In this building the U. S. Supreme Court met in 1814.

THE MALL

‡No. 62. Smithsonian Institution, in the Mall, at 10th St. Erected in accordance with the will of James Smithson of England for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Constructed in 1847-1852, of Seneca freestone, from designs by James Renwick, Jr. It is of the later Norman, or Lombard style as it prevailed in the twelfth century. Here Secretary Langley carried on his investigations in aerodynamics, resulting in the invention of the flying machine. The mortuary chapel of James Smithson is in the main entrance.

POTOMAC PARK

‡No. 63. Here is a large boulder known as the Key of Keys, where, according to tradition, Braddock landed at the beginning of his expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1755. The double border of Japanese flowering cherry trees is a gift from Japan to this country. The Park was made through the efforts of Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the Chief Justice, when her husband was President.

WEST WASHINGTON (GEORGETOWN)

†No. 64. Southwest corner 36th St. & Prospect Ave. Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth authoress, resided and died in this cottage, where she wrote the greater number of her many novels.

†No. 65. 3314 O St. Linthicum Place, owned by Brooke Williams. Residence of Alexander de Bodisco when Minister of Russia. High fashion—never since eclipsed—attended his marriage to Harriet Beall Williams, daughter of Brooke Williams. He was fifty, she sixteen. James Buchanan and Henry Clay were in the wedding party. The house was the rendezvous for the leading men and women of the country.

†No. 66. 3221 M St. In 1795 the residence of Dr. William Thornton, who served as City Commissioner and first Commissioner of Patents.

†No. 67. 31st, 32d, Q and R Sts., known as Tudor Place. Built in 1800 by Thomas Peter, who married Martha Parke Sustis, niece of Nelly Custis, and great grand-daughter of Martha Washington. General La-

fayette was among the distinguished guests entertained here, also the widow of General Washington. Home of Commodore Kennon at the time he lost his life on board the ill-fated steamship Princeton, March 1, 1844. Said to have been the last place visited in Washington by Robert E. Lee. Inherited by Britannia Wellington Kennon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Peter, the latter a granddaughter of John Parke Custis, son of Martha Washington. It was owned by her until her death, not so many years ago. It still remains in the family and occupied by Armistead Peter, Jr., and family. Contains many heirlooms of the Washington family.

†No. 68. 2921-2929 M St. The Old Union Hotel, also known as Union Tavern. The original building was erected in 1796 and destroyed by fire in 1832. It was rebuilt in 1836. Notable guests here have included Mr. Murray, the British Minister to this country. Louis Philipps, Count Volney, Baron Humboldt, Fulton (the inventor), Talleyrand, Jerome Bonaparte, Washington Irving, General St. Clair, Lorenzo Dow, Francis Scott Key, John Randolph, and others.

†No. 69. 3017 N St. Home of Capt. French. Residence of Newton Baker when Secretary of War.

No. 70. Q St. bet. 27th & 28th Sts. Rittenhouse Home. This mansion, known as Bellevue, was built in 1760. Charles Carroll acquired it in 1813. Since owned by Jacob Nourse, Capt. Clay Newbold, Mr. Whithall and his son-in-law David Rittenhouse and family.

‡No. 71. 1801 I St. Built and occupied by Richard Wallach, Mayor of the City. Here was held the first International American Conference. It was at this Conference that the Pan American Union was established. The delegates of the U. S. included Hon. James G. Blaine, Andrew Carnegie, and Hon. Henry G. Davis.

*No. 72. 14th & S Sts. Washington City Orphan Asylum. State Department from 1866 to 1875, and here was arranged the purchase of Alaska in 1867.

†No. 73. S St. near Phelps Place, site of Kalorama Mansion. Joel Barlow, poet and diplomat, resided here. Count Rumford and Robert Fulton were among his visitors and here the latter, in a barn back of the house is said to have made his first steamboat in 1806,

local joiners and blacksmiths doing the work. The boat was launched in the millpond of Rock Creek, and the experiment was pronounced a success, a year before the launching of the Clermont on the Hudson.

†No. 74. 2340 S St. Residence of ex-President Wilson.

*No. 75. 2314 Wyoming Avenue. Owned by Warren G. Harding while U. S. Senator and his home in Washington until he was inaugurated President.

*No. 76. 1871 Wyoming Avenue. Residence of Joseph Daniels when Secretary of the Navy.

‡No. 77. 1640 Crescent Place. Built by Henry White on his retirement as U. S. Ambassador to France. Between April 25 and May 3, 1917, the Viciani-Joffre French Commission stopped here. Besides Marshal Joffre and Minister of Justice Rene Viviani, the more prominent members of the party included Vice-Admiral Chocheprat, the Marquis de Chambrun, a direct descendant of Lafayette, Lieut. Colonel Fabry, Lieut. Colonel Remond, Major Requin, and Lieut. de Tesson, M. Simon, M. Hovelacque, and M. Lindeboom.

†No. 78. 2829 16th St. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and their son, the Duke of Brabant, occupied this house when here as guests of the nation in October, 1919. It was built by Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh in 1912 as a birthday gift to her husband, then Secretary of the Treasury. Now the Mexican Legation.

*No. 79. Broad Branch and Rock Creek Ford Roads. Residence of General Henry C. Corbin's widow. Occupied by General Pershing winter of 1919-20.

CANTILEVER SHOES

FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

Easy to walk in, because so comfortable
Good looking and finely made

Sold in Washington only at

The Cantilever Shoe Shop 1319 F Street N. W.
(Over Young Mens' Shop)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DIRECTORY

‡CAPITOL—A St., 1st St., Pa. Ave. & N. J. Ave.
Main 3120.

*House of Representatives. The Capitol. Main 3120.
Chief Clerk. The Capitol. Main 824.

Congressional Record Clerk. The Capitol. Main 6840.

Democratic Cloak Room. The Capitol. Main 240.

Financial Clerk. The Capitol. Main 986.

Press Gallery. House. The Capitol. Main 1246.

Press Gallery. Senate. The Capitol. Main 99.

Reception Room. The Capitol. Main 3184.

Republican Cloak Room. The Capitol. M. 326 & 2289.

U. S. Senate. The Capitol. Main 3120.

*HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING—1st & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Main 3120.

‡SENATE OFFICE BUILDING—1st & A Sts. N. E.
Main 3120.

‡WHITE HOUSE—1600 Pa. Ave. Main 6.

Press Room, The White House. Main 1163.

†WASHINGTON MONUMENT—14th & C Sts. S. W.
Main 1460.

‡STATE DEPT.—17th St. & Pa. Ave., State, War &
Navy Bldg. Main 4510.

Supt's Office, S., W. & N, Bldg. Lt. Col. Clarence O.
Sherrill.

‡TREASURY DEPT.—15th St. & Pa. Ave., Treas.
Bldg. Main 6400.

Bureau of the Budget. Treasury Bldg. Main 6400.

‡Coast Guard, Darby Bldg., 14th & E Sts. Main 6400.

†Bureau Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts. S. W.
Main 7427.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Treasury Bldg.
Main 6400.

Comptroller of the Currency. Treasury Bldg. M. 6400.

†Customhouse, 1221 31st St. West 243.

Director of the Mint, Treasury Bldg. Main 6400.

‡Federal Farm Loan Bureau. Old Land Office Bldg.,
7th, 8th, E & F Sts. Main 6400.

†General Supply Committee. Auditors' Bldg., 14th & B
Sts. S. W. Main 6400.

Branch 43 and Main 7427; Branch 80.

*Hygienic Laboratory, 25th & E Sts. West 878.

*Public Health Service. Surgeon General's Office.

- No. 3 B St. S. E. Main 6400 and "C" Bldg., No. 16 7th St. S. W. Main 5710.
- ‡Register of the Treasury, 119 D St. N. E. M. 6400.
Supervising Architect's Office. Treasury Bldg. Main 6400.
- Treasurer of the United States. Treasury Building. Main 6400.
- ‡WAR DEPT.—17th & Pa. Ave., S., W. & N. Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Air Service. Munitions Bldg., 19th & B Cts. S. W. Main 2520.
- ‡Army War College. Wash. Barracks, 7th Street Wharves. Main 8775.
- *Attending Surgeon. Munitions Bldg. Main 7070.
- †Bolling Field. Anacostia, D. C. Lincoln 5887.
- ‡Cavalry, Chief of, War Dept. Annex, 1800 E Street. Main 2520.
- Chaplains, Chief of, S., W. & N. Bldg. Main 2520.
- Chemical Warfare Service. Munitions Bldg. Main 2520.
- Coast Artillery, Chief of, 1800 E St. Main 2520.
- ‡Engineer Office. Land Office Bldg., 7th & F Streets. Main 7142.
- Engineers, Chief of. Munitions Bldg. Main 2520.
- Field Artillery, Chief of, 1800 E St. Main 2520.
- *Finance, Chief of. Munitions Bldg. Main 2520.
- Finance Officer, U. S. Army, 1729 N. Y. Ave. M. 2520.
- General Staff. State, War & Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- Infantry, Chief of. War Dept. Annex, 1800 E Street. Main 2520.
- Inland & Coastwise Waterways Service. Munitions Bldg. Main 2520.
- Inspector General. State, War & Navy Bldg. M. 2520.
- Insular Affairs, Bureau of, 1800 E St. Main 2520.
- Judge Advocate General. State, War & Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Medical Museum & Library, 7th & B Sts. S. W. Main 2520.
- †Medical School, 462 Louisiana Ave. Main 2520.
- Militia Bureau. Munitions Bldg. Main 2520.
- Ordnance, Chief of. Munitions Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Public Bldgs. & Grounds, 1729 N. Y. Ave. M. 2520.
- Quartermaster General. Munitions Bldg. M. 2520.

- *Signal Office, Chief, 18th St. & Virginia Ave. Main 2520.
- War Credits Board, U. S. Capitol. Main 3120. Br. 218.
- *DEPT. OF JUSTICE—Vermont Avenue & 15th St. Main 196.
- *POST OFFICE DEPT.—11th & 12th Sts. & Pa. Ave. Main 5360.
- Collector of Customs, 12th St. & Pa. Ave. M. 5360.
- ‡Treasury. U. S. Treasury, 15th & Pa. Ave. M. 6400.
- To call general officials or any bureau or office not shown, or for information as to Post Office Department, phone Main 5360.
- *NAVY DEPT.—Navy Dept. Bldg., 18th & B Sts. S. W. Main 2520.
- Aeronautics, Bureau of. Rm. 3242 Navy Bldg. M. 2520.
- Compensation Board. Rm. 2709 Navy Bldg. M. 2520.
- Construction & Repair, Bureau of. Navy Building. Main 2520.
- Consulting Board, Naval. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- Dispensary. Rear 9th Wing, Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- Dental Officer. Board for examination, 23rd & E Sts. Main 2520.
- Engineering, Bureau of. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- Examining Board, Naval. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- General Board. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Hospital. Foot of 24th St. West 627.
- Judge Advocate General. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Marine Barracks. 8th & Eye St. S. E. Lincoln 1230.
- Marine Corps Headquarters, 3rd Floor Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Medical Officer, Board for Examination, 23rd & E Sts. Main 2520.
- Medical Examiners, Board of. Navy Bldg. M. 2520.
- Medicine & Surgery, Bureau of. Navy Bldg. M. 2520.
- Naval Operations, Office of. Navy Bldg. M. 2520.
- Navigation, Bureau of. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Navy Yard. Foot of 8th St. S. E. Lincoln 1360.
- Ordnance, Bureau of. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- Retiring Board. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- *Supplies & Accounts, Bureau of. Navy Bldg. M. 2520.
- Yards & Docks, Bureau of. Navy Bldg. Main 2520.
- *INTERIOR DEPT.—Interior Bldg., 18th & F Sts. Main 1880.

- †Education, Bureau of. Judiciary Sq., F & 5th Sts.
Main 5110.
- †Freedman's Hospital, 4th & College Sts. North 754.
- General Land Office. Interior Bldg. Main 1880.
- Geological Survey. Interior Bldg. Main 1880.
- †Howard University. Howard Pl. & Ga. Ave. Col.
8100.
- Indian Affairs. Interior Bldg. Main 1880.
- Indian Commissioners, Board of. Interior Bldg. M.
1880. Branch 79.
- Mines, Bureau of. Interior Bldg. Main 1880.
- National Park Service. Interior Bldg. Main 1880.
- ‡Patent Office, 7th, 9th, F & G Sts. Main 6280.
- †Pensions, Bureau of. Judiciary Sq., 5th & F Streets.
Main 5110.
- Reclamation Service. Interior Bldg. Main 1880.
- †St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Nichols Ave. beyond Anacostia.
Lincoln 1426.
- War Minerals Relief. Interior Bldg. Main 1880.
Branch 571.
- ‡AGRICULTURE DEPT.—Mall, 12th & 14th Sts. S.
W. Main 4650.
- Accounts & Disbursements, Division of. Agriculture
Bldg. Main 4650.
- Animal Industry. Agriculture Bldg. Main 4650.
- Biological Survey. Agriculture Bldg. Main 4650.
- Chemistry, Bureau of. Agriculture Bldg. M. 4650.
- Entomology, Bureau of. Agriculture Bldg. M. 4650.
- Farm Management & Farm Economics. Agriculture
Bldg. Main 4650.
- †Forest Service. Atlantic Bldg, 928-930 F Sts. Main
6910.
- Horticultural Board, Federal. Agriculture Bldg. Main
4650.
- Insecticide & Fungicide Board. Agriculture Building.
Main 4650.
- Library. Agriculture Bldg. Main 4650.
- Markets & Crops Estimates, Bureau of. Agriculture
Bldg. Main 4650.
- †Nitrogen Research Laboratory. American Univ. Ne-
braska & Mass. Aves. Cleveland 1800.
- Packers & Stockyards Administration. Agriculture
Bldg. Main 4650.

Plant Industry, Bureau of. Agriculture Bldg. M. 4650.
Public Roads, Bureau of. Agriculture Bldg. M. 4650.
Publications, Division of. Agriculture Bldg. M. 4650.
Soils, Bureau of. Agriculture Bldg. M. 4650.

States Relation Service. Agriculture Bldg. M. 4650.

‡Weather Bureau, 24th & M Sts. West 1640.

†DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—19th & Pa. Ave.
Main 5060.

*Census Bureau, Bldg. D St., 4½ St. & Mo. Avenue.
Main 2082.

*Coast & Geodetic Survey. N. J. Ave. & B St. S. E.
Lincoln 1872.

†Fisheries, Bureau of. 6th & B Sts. S. W. M. 5240.

Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Bureau of. Com-
merce Bldg. Main 5060.

Lighthouse, Bureau of. Commerce Bldg. M. 5060.

Navigation, Bureau of. Commerce Bldg. M. 5060.

*Standards, Bureau of. Pierce Mill Rd. Cleve. 1720.

Steamboat Inspection Service. Commerce Bldg. Main
5060.

*DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Bldg. 1712 G Street.
Main 8474.

*Children's Bureau, 20th & D Sts. Main 8474.

*Employment Service, U. S., 20th & D Sts. M. 8474.

*Immigration, Bureau of. 1712 G St. M. 8474.

†Industrial Housing & Transportation Bureau. Homer
Bldg., 13th & F Sts. Main 8474.

*Labor Statistics, Bureau of. 1712 G St. M. 8474.

*Naturalization, Bureau of. 1712 G St. Main 8474.

*Women's Bureau. 20th & D Sts. Main 8474.

Northwest unless otherwise noted.

Street Car Lines—*Capital Traction Co.; †Washing-
ton Rwy. & Elec. Co.; ‡Both lines.

THE GIBSON COMPANY, Inc.

Headquarters For **Trusses,**

**Elastic Hosiery, Invalid and Sick Room
Supplies**

Telephones: Main 1085 and Franklin 5077

917-919 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS

Name of sculptor after location of monument.

- *Washington. Pa. Ave. & 23rd St. Clark Mills.
- ‡General Jackson. Lafayette Sq. 15th & Pa. Avenue. Clark Mills.
- ‡Fafayette. Lafayette Sq. 15th & Pa. Ave. A. Falquiere and A. Mercie.
- ‡Rochambeau. Lafayette Sq. 15th & Pa. Ave. M. Hamar.
- ‡Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Lafayette Sq. 15th & Pa. Ave. Antonio Popiel.
- *General Sherman. 15th & Pa. Ave. Carl Rohl Smith.
- †General Scott. Soldiers' Home Grounds, Ga. Ave. & Upshur St. Launt Thompson.
- †Daniel Webster. Scott Circle, 16th & Mass. Ave. G. Trentanovi.
- †Hahnemann. Scott Circle, 16th & Mass. Ave. C. H. Niehaus.
- ‡Gen. McPherson. McPherson Sq., Vt. Ave. & 15th St. J. L. Rebisso.
- *Gen. Thomas. Thomas Circle, Vt. Ave. & 14th St. Rietchel and J. Q. A. Ward.
- †Gen. McClellan. Conn. Ave. & Columbia Road. F. McMonnies.
- †Gen. Sheridan. Sheridan Circle, Mass. Ave. & 23rd St. Gutzon Borglum.
- †Admiral Farragut. Farragut Sq., Conn. Ave. & K St. Vinnie Ream Hoxie.
- †Longfellow. Conn. Ave. & M Sts. Wm. Cooper.
- †John Witherspoon. Conn. Ave. & N Sts. William Cooper.
- *General Logan. Iowa Circle, 13th & R. I. Ave. F. Simmons.
- *Gen. Hancock. Pa. Ave. & 7th St. Henry Ellicott.
- *Stephenson Grand Army Mem. La. Ave. & 7th St. J. Massey Rhind.
- *Gen. Rawlins. Pa. Ave. & 9th St. J. Bailey.
- *Benj. Franklin. Pa. Ave. & 10th St. Jacques Jouvenal.
- *Count Pulaski. Pa. Ave. & 13th St. Cacimir Chodzinski.
- *Alexander R. Sheppard. Pa. Ave. & 14th St. U. S. J.

Dunbar.

- ‡Washington. Smithsonian Inst. South side of Mall at 7th. Greenough.
- ‡Downing. Smithsonian Inst. South side of Mall at 7th St. Calver Vaux.
- ‡Joseph Henry. Smithsonian Inst. South side of Mall at 7th St. W. W. Story.
- ‡Dr. Samuel Gross. Smithsonian Inst. South side of Mall at 7th St. A. S. Calder.
- ‡Louis J. M. Daguerre. Smithsonian Inst. South side of Mall at 7th St. J. S. Hartley.
- *John Paul Jones. Foot of 17th St. C. H. Niehaus.
- *John Barry. Franklin Sq., 14th St. John J. Boyle.
- *Dr. Benj. Rush. Naval Museum of Hygiene, 23rd & E Sts. R. H. Perry.
- ‡Christopher Columbus. Union Station Plaza. Lorado Taft.
- *John Marshall. West Front of Capitol. W. W. Story.
- *Peace Monument. Pa. Ave. & 1st St. F. Simmons.
- *President Garfield. Maryland Ave. & 1st St. J. Q. A. Ward.
- *General Grant. Botanic Gardens, 1st St. & Pa. Ave. Henry M. Shradly.
- †Emancipation Statue. East Capitol & 11th Sts. N. E. Thomas Ball.
- †Albert Pike. 3rd & D Sts. G. Trentanovi.
- †General Greene. Maryland Ave. & 4th Sts. N. E. H. K. Brown.
- ‡Archbishop John Carroll. 36th & M Sts. Gerome Conner.
- *Lincoln Memorial. Potomac Park, foot of 24th St. Henry Bacon.
- ‡Baron Von Steuben. Lafayette Sq., 17th & H Sts. Albert Jaegers.
- *Butt-Millet Fountain. South White House Grounds. Daniel C. French.
- †James McMillan Fountain. McMillan Park, 1st and Bryant Sts. Herbert Adams.
- *Gallaudet. Florida Ave. & 8th St. N. E. Daniel C. French.

Location northwest unless otherwise designated.

Street Car Lines—*Capital Traction Co.; †Washington Rwy. & Elec. Co.; ‡Both lines.

DIRECTORY OF BANKS, OFFICERS AND
HOURS

- ‡American Commercial & Savings Bank, 635 F Street. Main 7617. Edw. Voigt, Pres.; R. B. Owen, U. G. Cunningham, J. W. Farran, C. G. Otwell, Vice-Presidents; Robert C. Shaw, Cashier; F. D. Fowler, Asst. Cashier; M. M. Davis, General Counsel.
Hours: 8:30 to 3:00 daily. Saturdays during July and August 8:30 to noon. Last, first, second, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month, 8:30 to 5:30.
- ‡American Security & Trust Co., 15th & Pa. Avenue. Main 4815. Chas. J. Bell, Pres.; Corcoran Thom, H. S. Reeside, B. F. Saul, Howard Moran, Vice-Presidents; Chas. E. Howe, Treas.; James F. Hood, Secretary; A. B. Leet, Trust Officer; Wm. L. Beale, Real Estate Officer; John G. Holden, Auditor; A. C. Flather, Manager Business Department.
Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month until 5:30 P. M.
- Home Savings Branches: ‡Central Branch, 7th & Mass. Ave. Main 4640. ‡Northeast Branch, 8th & H Sts. N. E. Main 4640. *Southwest Branch, 536 Seventh St. S. W. Main 4640.
- ‡Anacostia Bank. 2021 Nichols Ave. S. E. Lincoln 696. Maurice Otterback, Pres.; Silas A. Manuel, Vice-President; Chas. V. Etzler, Cashier; W. L. Koontz, Asst. Cashier.
Hours: 9:00 to 3:00 P. M. Saturdays 9:00 to noon and 6:00 P. M. to 8:00.
- ‡Bank of Commerce & Savings, 7th & E Sts. Main 7286. M. D. Rosenberg, Pres.; Jos. Saunders, W. A. Bennett and Irvin Owings, Vice-Presidents; Jos. H. Milans, Sec'y; Dr. C. A. Weaver, Auditor; Alexander Wolf, General Counsel; J. M. Riordan, Cashier; Frank Owings, Asst. Cashier.
Hours: 8:30 to 5:00. Saturdays, 8:30 to noon and 6:00 to 8:00 P. M.
- ‡Banking Trust & Mortgage Co., 1409 H St. Main 3800. Percy S. Foster, Pres.; C. F. Burton, Vice-President; Wm. H. Kyle, Secy and Asst. Treasurer.
Hours: 9:00 to 5:00. Saturdays 9:00 A. M. to noon.
- *Chevy Chase Savings Bank, Conn. Ave. & McKinley St. Cleveland 72. Edw. H. Jones, Pres.; Thos. W.

Perry and Fred W. MacKenzie, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Truman Abbe, Sec'y; J. E. Troth, Cashier; Paul Sleman, Counsel.

Hours: 8:30 to 5:30. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and 4:30 to 7:00 P. M.

‡Citizens Savings Bank, 1336 N. Y. Ave. Main 895. L. E. Breuninger, Pres.; Wm. D. West, R. L. Neuhauser, R. L. Lamb, C. C. Murray, Vice-Presidents; Fernand Petit, Cashier and Sec'y; Ralph M. Wolfe, Asst. Cashier; Price & Dulany, Counsel.

Hours: 8:30 to 4:00. Saturday 8:30 to noon. On the last, first fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:00 P. M.

†Columbia Nat'l Bank, 911 F St. Main 6500. John A. Messer, Pres.; F. J. Stryker, Vice-President and Cashier; Arthur N. Mitchell, Asst. Cashier.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00.

‡Commercial Nat'l Bank, 14th & G Sts. Main 2680. R. G. Donaldson, Pres.; Harrington Mills, L. A. Slaughter and James B. Reynolds, Vice-Presidents; James H. Baden, Cashier; H. V. Hunt, J. F. Cain, R. A. Cissel, W. J. Harrison, Asst. Cashiers.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon.

‡Continental Trust Co., 14th & H Sts. Main 8500. Wade H. Cooper, Pres.; C. W. Warden, Bates Warren, Vice-Presidents; Erskine Gordon, Trust Officer; Chas. A. Douglas, General Counsel; Mary J. Winfree, Sec'y.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:30 P. M.

*Departmental Bank, 1714 Pa. Ave. Main 2815. J. T. Exnicios, Pres.; R. J. Quinn, R. E. Potter, Vice-Presidents; M. O. Exnicios, Cashier; L. A. Rosafy, Sec. Hours: 8:30 to 5:00. Saturdays 8:30 to 1:00 P. M.

‡District Nat'l Bank, 1406 G St. Main 1324. Robert N. Harper, Pres.; W. P. Lipscomb, Lewis Holmes, C. J. Gockeler, N. L. Sansbury, Vice-Presidents; H. L. Offutt, Jr., Cashier; W. C. Looker and Theo. S. Mason, Asst. Cashiers; Barnard & Johnson, Attorneys; W. E. Lester, Counsel.

Hours: 8:30 to 4:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon.

*East Washington Savings Bank, 312 Pa. Ave. S. E. Lincoln 827. John C. Yost, Pres.; S. H. Walker,

5815. H. Garnett Pitts, Representative.

Lewis Flemer, Vice-Presidents; Chas. A. McCarthy, Sec'y-Treas.; W. H. Marlow, Attorney.

Hours: 9:00 to 3:00. Saturdays 9:00 to noon and from 6:00 to 7:30 P. M.

*Exchange Bank of Washington, 20th St. & Pa. Ave. Main 7998. H. H. Hevenor, Pres.; W. K. Reeve and P. T. Niland, Vice-Presidents; Wm. R. Nagel, Cashier; E. Gerstenberg, Asst. Cashier.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and from 6:00 to 8:00 P. M. The last, first, second, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:00 P. M.

†Farmers & Mechanics Nat'l Bank, Wisc. Ave. & M St. West 31. H. V. Haynes, Pres.; R. D. Weaver and G. L. Nicholson, Vice-Presidents; H. L. Selby, Cashier; C. T. Cropley, Asst. Cashier; Ira W. Hopkins, Auditor.

Hours: 8:30 to 4:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and from 4:00 to 8:00 P. M.

‡Federal-American Nat'l Bank, 1315 F Street. John Poole, Pres.; Wm. John Eynon, Vice-President; W. J. Waller, Vice-President; Chas. B. Lyddane, Vice-President; Chas. D. Boyer, Cashier; S. Louise Mitchell, Assistant Cashier; Wm. C. Johnson, Assistant to President; Leon Tobriner, General Counsel; W. T. Galliher, Chairman of the Board.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00.

†Fidelity Savings Co., 719 13th St. Main 863. Henry P. Blair, Pres.; Judge L. C. Strider, Vice-President and Treas.; R. A. Ford, Vice-President; F. S. Bright, Counsel, H. B. Byrd, Sec'y and Manager; E. W. Pichon, Auditor.

Hours: 8:30 to 4:30. Saturdays 8:30 to 12:30.

*Franklin Nat'l Bank, 10th St. & Pa. Ave. Main 7982. J. B. Cochran, Pres.; R. A. Todd, Vice-President; T. P. Hichman, Vice-President and Cashier; S. M. Thrift and J. G. Stephenson, Asst. Cashiers.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and from 5:30 to 8:00 P. M. On the last, first, second, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:15.

†International Exchange Bank, 5th & H Sts. Main

4747. Joseph Schiavone, Pres.; Dr. M. H. Proserpi, Vice-President; F. J. Kaufman, Jr., Cashier; A. C. Machler, V. L. Tickner, Asst. Cashiers; F. L. Neubeck, Attorney.

Hours: 8:30 to 7:45. Saturdays and Mondays 8:30 to 8:45.

‡International Bank, Southern Bldg., 15th & H Sts. Main 864. J. R. Waller, Pres.; Wm. L. Symons, Vice-President; A. C. Waller, Vice-President and Cashier; Thomas B. Lawlor, Sec'y; George G. Scott, Asst. Treas.

Hours: 9:00 to 5:00.

‡Liberty National Bank, 15th & I Sts. Main 769. George O. Walson, President; Dr. W. L. Robins, E. J. McQuade, Vice-Presidents; M. F. Calnan, Cashier; J. B. Skinner, Asst. Cashier.

Hours: 9:00 to 5:30. Saturdays 9:00 to noon.

*Lincoln National Bank, 7th & D Sts. Main 375. Lloyd E. Davis, Pres.; S. D. Lincoln and Patrick T. Moran, Vice-Presidents; A. S. Gatley, Cashier; W. McK. Stowell, J. E. Baird, H. E. Wilson, Asst. Cashiers.

Hours: 9:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 9:30 to noon. On the last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 9:30 to 5:00.

†McLachlen Banking Corporation, 10th & G Sts. Main 432. L. P. McLachlen, Pres.; F. R. Horner, Vice-President; J. A. Massie, Vice-President and Cashier; Archie McLachlen, Jr., Sec'y and Asst. Treas.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon. On the last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:30.

†Merchants Bank & Trust Co., 15th & H Sts. Main 1803. Peter A. Drury, Pres.; Ezra Gould, E. E. Herrell, L. E. Schreiner, J. A. Berberich, Vice-Presidents; W. H. White, Sec'y; F. P. Harman, Jr., Treas.; J. D. Beveridge, Mgr. Foreign Department; Wade H. Ellis, Counsel.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon. On the last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:30. Branches: †Dupont Bank, Dupont Circle. Franklin 4424.

‡Munsey Trust Co., Pa. Ave. bet. 13th & 14th Sts. at E

St. Main 8080. F. A. Munsey, Pres.; W. J. Lambert, Vice-President and General Counsel; C. H. Pope, Vice-President and Treas.; C. D. Ratcliffe, Vice-President and Asst. Treas.; R. V. Sollitt, Vice-President; T. C. Willis, Sec'y and Asst. Treas.; P. J. McMahon, Asst. Treas.

Hours: 8:55 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:55 to noon. On the last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:55 to 5:30.

*National Capital Bank, 316 Pa. Ave. S. E. Lincoln 601. H. H. McKee, Pres.; Albert Carry, S. H. Walker, S. G. Eberly, Vice-Presidents; H. C. Stewart, Cashier; D. D. Walker, Asst. Cashier.

Hours: 9:00 to 3:00. Saturdays 9:00 to noon.

‡National Metropolitan Bank, 613 15th St. Main 1309. Geo. W. White, Pres.; O. H. P. Johnson, Vice-President; C. F. R. Ogilby, Trust Officer; C. F. Jacobson, Cashier; J. G. Moore, Auditor; C. E. Bright, A. H. Bedford, C. L. Eckloff, Asst. Cashiers.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon. On The first, fifteenth and last days of the month from 8:30 to 5:30.

‡National Savings & Trust Co., 15th St. & N. Y. Ave. Main 3554. W. D. Hoover, Pres.; Woodbury Blair, F. W. Stone, Vice-Presidents; Frank Stetson, Trust Officer; C. C. Lamborn, Treas.; E. P. Wilson, Sec'y; F. R. Ullmer, Asst. Treas.; Bruce Baird, David Bernet, Asst. Trust Officers.

Hours: 9:00 to 3:00. Saturdays 9:00 to noon. On the last, first, second, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month 9:00 to 5:00.

‡North Capitol Savings Bank, 731 N. Capitol St. Main 1111. Theo. Michael, Pres.; V. C. Dickey, B. L. Grove and Geo. Clagett, Vice-Presidents; E. S. Burgess, Sec'y; E. B. Auldridge, Asst. Cashier; L. A. Rover, Atty.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. On the last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:00.

‡Northeast Savings Bank, 800 H St. N. E. Lincoln 4211. L. F. Steuart, Pres.; Chas. R. Talbert and Geo. F. Hoover, Vice-Presidents; W. R. Lewis, Cashier.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and

from 6:00 to 9:00. On the last, first, second, tenth, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:30.

‡Northwest Savings Bank, 18th St. & Columbia Road. Columbia 3752. F. M. Savage, Pres.; J. M. Beall, F. S. Bright, Vice-Presidents; Dr. G. C. Birdsall, Treas.; G. C. Burns, Cashier; C. G. Hubbard, Asst. Cashier.

†Potomac Savings Bank, Wisc. Ave. & M St. West 914. G. W. Offutt, Pres.; A. M. Baer, Vice-President; E. H. Bogley, Sec'y; H. W. Offutt, Treas.; B. A. Bowles, Cashier; W. E. Freeman, C. W. Shoemaker, Asst. Cashiers; G. W. Offutt, Jr., Attorney. Hours: 8:30 to 4:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and (excepting between June 15 and September 15) from 4:00 to 8:00. On the first, fifteenth, sixteenth and last days of the month from 8:30 to 5:30.

‡Riggs Nat'l Bank, 15th St. & Pa. Ave. Main 5600. Milton E. Ailes, Pres.; A. M. Nevius, Wm. J. Flather, Geo. O. Vass and Joshua Evans, Jr., Vice Presidents; R. V. Fleming, Vice President and Cashier; C. C. Glover, Jr., Vice Pres. & Asst. Trust Officer; H. G. Hoskinson, E. M. Amick and F. G. Burrough, Asst. Cashiers; Geo. M. McKee, Asst. Trust Officer; Frank J. Hogan, Counsel; Chas. C. Glover, Chairman of the Board.

Hours: 9:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 9:30 to noon. Savings Dept.: 8:30 to 4:00.

‡Second National Bank, 509 7th St. Main 572. V. B. Deyber, Pres.; S. R. Waters, J. C. Eckloff, Jacob Scharf, Vice-Presidents; W. W. Marlow, Cashier; M. D. Esch and J. K. Seyboth, Asst. Cashier.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon. On the last, first, second, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:15.

†Security Savings & Commercial Bank, 9th & G Sts. Main 7225. J. I. Peyser, Pres.; Fred McKee, F. G. Addison, Jr., Vice-Presidents; S. R. Baulsir, Cashier; Latrobe Owen and J. L. Shipley, Asst. Cashiers. Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and 5:00 to 8:00. On the last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 3:00 and from 4:00 to 5:30.

*Takoma Park Bank, Takoma Park, Md.-D. C. Columbia 3807. S. C. Redman, Pres.; David Feldman and W. T. Knox, Vice-Presidents; W. P. Gibson, Cashier; R. C. Lyddane, Asst. Cashier.

Hours: Mondays 8:30 to 5:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon and 7:00 to 9:00. Intervening days 8:30 to 3:00. On the last, first, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 6:00.

*Union Laborers Savings Bank, 1847 14th St. North 5698. J. H. W. Howard, Pres.; Dr. R. T. Nelson, Vice-President; W. R. Reynolds, Cashier.

Hours: 8:30 to 5:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon.

*Union Trust Co., 15th & H Sts. Main 6820. E. J. Stellwagen, Pres.; Geo. E. Hamilton, Geo. E. Fleming, W. S. Harban and Edw. L. Hillyyer, Vice-Presidents; E. B. Olds, Treas.; W. F. D. Herron and Reginald Rutherford, Asst. Treasurers; Irving Zirpel, Sec'y; W. S. Lyons, Asst. Sec'y.

Hours: 9:00 to 4:00. Saturdays 9:00 to 1:00. On the last, first and fifteenth days of the month from 9:00 to 5:00.

*U. S. Savings Bank, 14th & U Sts. North 326. Wade H. Cooper, Pres.; W. D. Barry and W. H. Zepp, Vice-Presidents; W. R. DeLashmutt, Cashier; John F. Cook, Asst. Cashier.

Hours: 9:00 to 5:30. Saturdays 9:00 to noon and from 6:00 to 8:00.

†Washington Loan & Trust Co., 9th & F Sts. Main 3440. J. B. Lerner, Pres.; Andrew Parker, Vice-President and Trust Officer; H. G. Meem, Vice-President and Treasurer; Thos. Bradley, Vice-President and Real Estate Officer; Boyd Taylor, C. H. Doing, Jr., and Chas. R. Grant, Asst. Treasurers; Arthur Peter, General Counsel; Wm. H. Baden, Asst. Trust Officer.

Hours: 8:30 to 3:00. Saturdays 8:30 to noon. On the last, first, second, fifteenth and sixteenth days of the month from 8:30 to 5:30. Branches: ‡West End Branch, 618 17th St. Main 4120.

*Washington Mechanics' Savings Bank, 8th & G Sts. S. E. Lincoln 1901. Ezra Gould, Pres.; R. H. Bagby, Vice-President and Cashier; F. P. Williams, Sec'y and Treasurer; A. S. Offutt, Asst. Cashier.

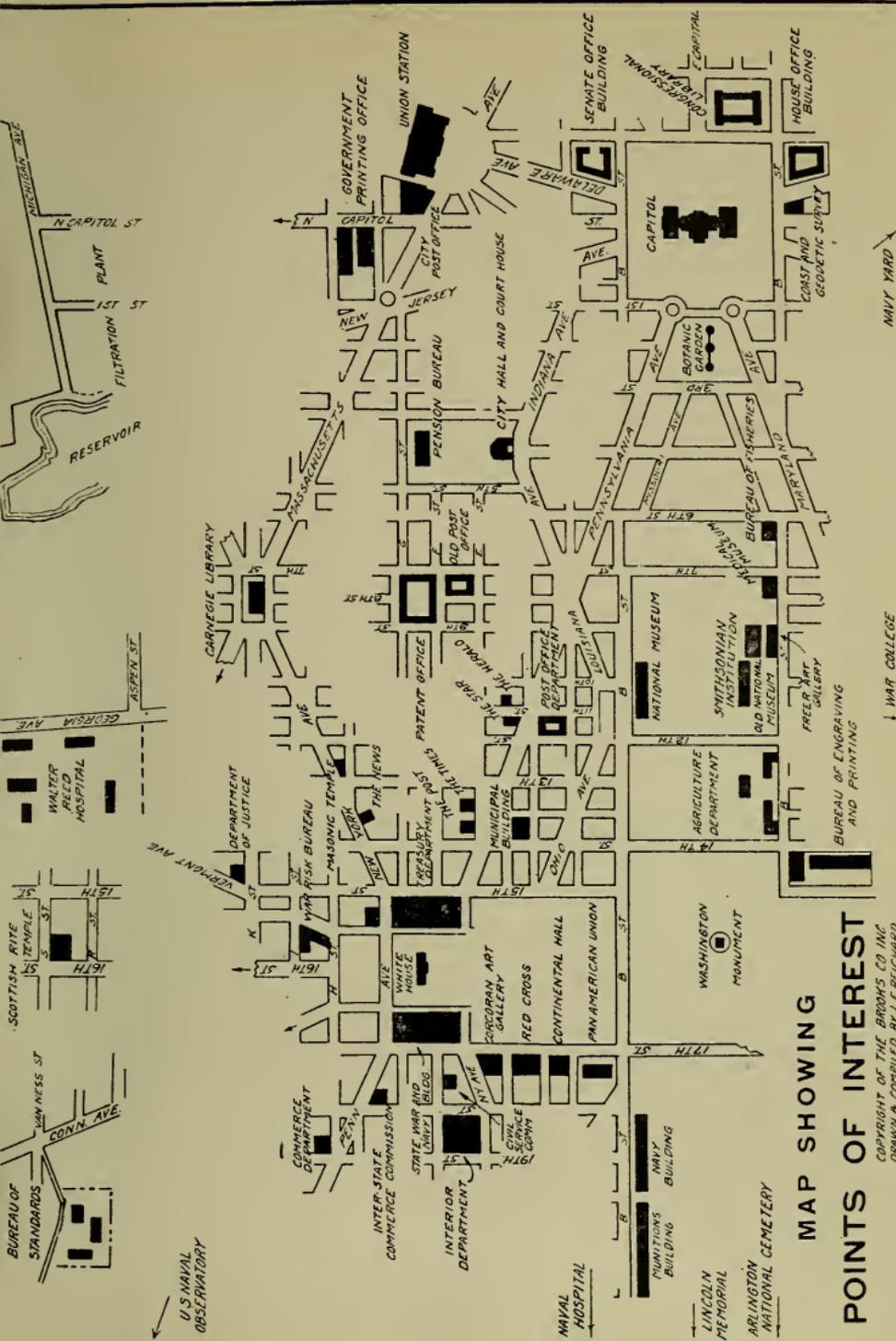
DIRECTORY OF OFFICE BUILDINGS

- ‡Adams Bldg., 814 F St.
- †Adams Iron Bldg., 1333 F St.
- †Addressograph Bldg., 511 11th St.
- ‡Albee Bldg., 1426 G St.
- ‡Allegheny Bldg., 827 14th St.
- †American Bank Bldg., 1315-1317 F St.
- †American Federation of Labor Bldg., 901 Mass. Ave.
- ‡Ames Bldg., 1410-1412 G St.
- ‡Arcade Bldg., 1415 G St.
- *Archie Butt Bldg., 1723-1725 N. Y. Ave.
- †Atlantic Bldg., 928-930 F St.
- †Baker Bldg., 1329-1322 F St.
- †Baltic Bldg., 606 F St.
- *Bank of Commerce & Savings Bldg., 7th & E Sts.
- ‡Barrister Bldg., 635 F St.
- †Bassett Bldg., 604 5th St.
- ‡Bond Bldg., 14th & N. Y. Ave.
- *Bradford Bldg., 906-908 14th St.
- ‡Brandstedt Bldg., 220-224 John Marshall Place.
- †Brownley Bldg., 13th & F Sts.
- †Burche Bldg., 1302 F St.
- ‡Burchell Bldg., 815 14th St.
- ‡Burroughs Bldg., 724 17th St.
- †Butler Bldg., 1304 F St.
- ‡Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., 631 Pa. Ave.
- †Century Bldg., 412 5th St.
- †Chandler Bldg., 728 13th St.
- *Childress Bldg., 1405 I St.
- †City Club Bldg., 1316-1322 G St.
- †Clark, J. Wharton, Bldg., 504 F St.
- †Colorado Bldg., 14th & G St.
- †Columbia Nat'l Bank Bldg., 913 F St.
- †Columbia Bldg., 414 5th St.
- †Commercial Nat'l Bank Bldg., 14th & G Sts.
- ‡Continental Trust Bldg., 14th & H Sts.
- †Cox Bldg., 1719 N. Y. Ave.
- †Daily News Bldg., 1322 N. Y. Ave.
- ‡Davidson Bldg., 921 15th St.
- ‡Derrick Bldg., 819 15th St.
- ‡District Nat'l Bank Bldg., 1406 G St.
- ‡Edmunds Bldg., 909 15th St.
- ‡Edward Bldg., 816 15th St.

- ‡Edwards, John L. Bldg., 1416 H St.
- ‡Equitable Bldg., 816 14th St.
- ‡Equity Bldg., 317 John Marshall Place.
- †Estes Bldg., 470 Louisiana Avenue.
- ‡Evans Bldg., 1420 N. Y. Ave.
- *Evening Star Bldg., 11th & Pa. Ave.
- †Federal Nat'l Bank Bldg., 14th & G Sts.
- †Fendall Bldg., D St. & John Marshall Place.
- †Fleming Bldg., 1419 G St.
- ‡Glover Bldg., 1419 F St.
- ‡Gunton Bldg., Pa. Ave. & 9th St.
- ‡Hendricks Bldg., 734 15th St.
- ‡Hibbs Bldg., 725 15th St.
- ‡Home Life Bldg., 1425 G St.
- ‡Homer Bldg., 13th & F & G Sts.
- *Hurley-Wright Bldg., 18th & H Sts. & Pa. Ave.
- *Hutchins Bldg., 10th & D Sts.
- †International Bldg., 1319-1321 F St.
- †Inter-Ocean Bldg., 512 9th St.
- *Jenifer Bldg., 7th & D Sts.
- †Jordan Bldg., 1301 G St.
- ‡Kellogg Bldg., 1416-1422 F St.
- †Kresge Bldg., 11th & G Sts.
- †Loew Bldg., 1110 F St.
- ‡Le Droit Bldg., 802-810 F St.
- †Macey Bldg., 1338-1342 G St.
- †Machinists Bldg., 9th & Mt. Vernon Place.
- ‡Maryland Bldg., 1410 H St.
- †Mather Bldg., 916-918 G St.
- †McLachlen Bldg., 10th & G Sts.
- *Medical Science Bldg., 1029 Vermont Ave.
- ‡Merchants Bank Bldg., 1413 G St.
- ‡Metropolitan Bank Bldg., 613 15th St.
- ‡Mills Bldg., 17th & G Sts. & Pa. Ave.
- ‡Munsey Bldg., Pa. Ave. & 14th St. & E St.
- †Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Bldg., 13th & H Sts.
- ‡National Savings Bank Bldg., 703 15th St.
- †New Smith Bldg., 817 15th St. (Under construction)
- †Norris Bldg., 5th & F Sts.
- *Octagon Bldg., 1741 N. Y. Ave.
- *Oriental Bldg., 6th & F Sts.
- ‡Ouray Bldg., 8th & G Sts.
- ‡Owen Bldg., 620-622 F St.

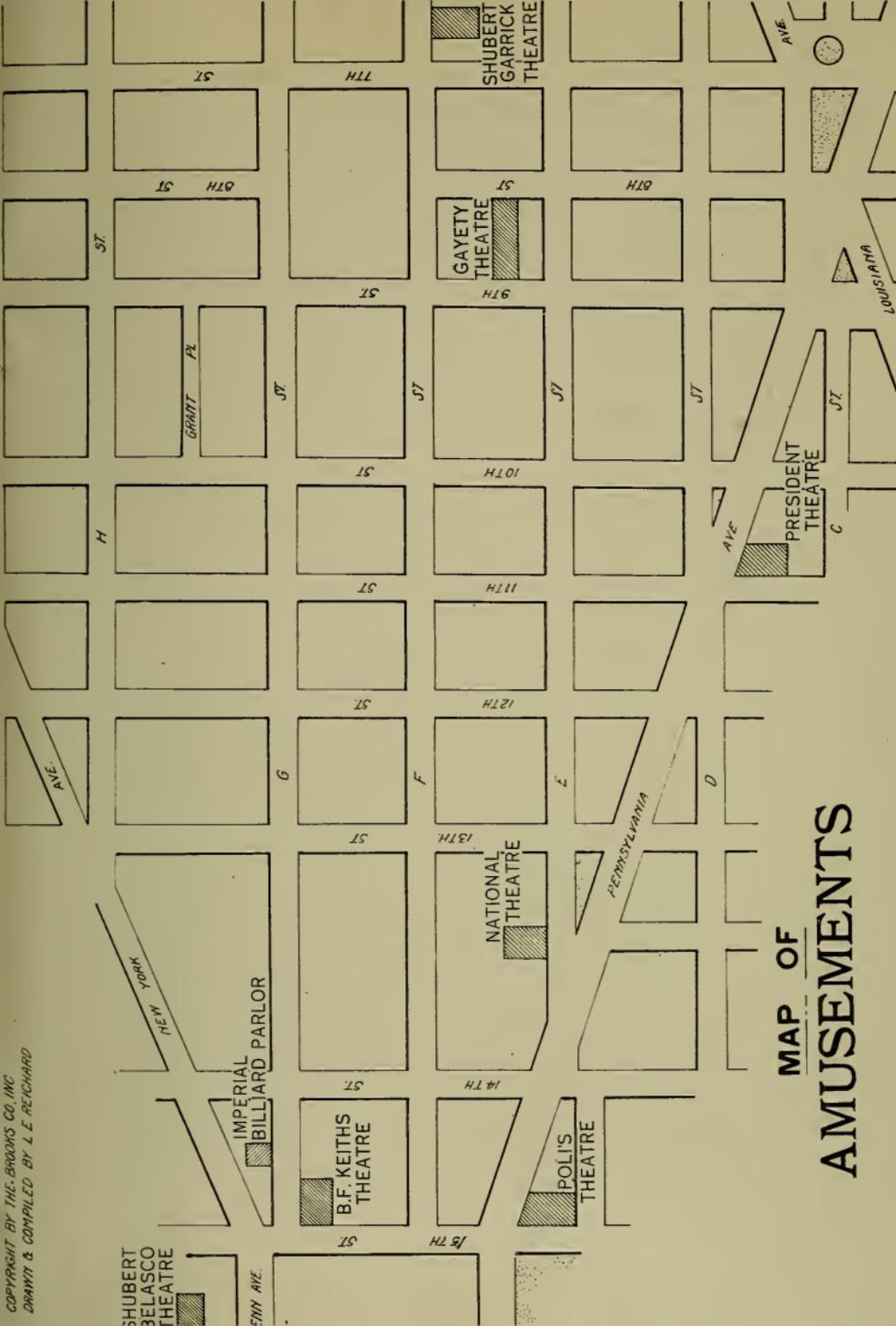
- ‡Oxford Bldg., 728 14th St.
- ‡Pacific Bldg., 624 F St.
- †Perpetual Bldg., 11th & E Sts.
- ‡Postal Telegraph & Cable Bldg., 1345 Pa. Ave.
- †Professional Bldg., 1225 N. Y. Ave.
- †Provident Relief Bldg., 738 12th St.
- †Randolph Bldg., 1302-1304 G St.
- *Sanitary Bldg., 1418 I St.
- †Savings Bank Bldg., 721 10th St.
- ‡Scientific American Bldg., 625 F St.
- *Second Nat'l Bank Bldg., 509 7th St.
- †Security Sav. & Com. Bank Bldg., 9th & G Sts.
- *Shea, James F. Bldg., 643 Louisiana Ave.
- ‡Simpson Bldg., 904 Pa. Ave.
- ‡Snyder Bldg., 1411 G St.
- ‡Southern Aid Society of Va. Bldg., 7th & T Sts.
- †Stone's Bldg., 11th & E Sts.
- ‡Strand Bldg., 9th & D Sts.
- †Strayers Business College Bldg., 719 13th St.
- †Tanney Bldg., 330 John Marshall Place.
- ‡Thompson Bldg., 703 15th St.
- ‡Union Trust Bldg., 15th & H Sts.
- †Velati Bldg., 9th & G Sts.
- †Victor Bldg., 724 9th St.
- †Warder Bldg., 820 F St.
- †Warner, B. H. Bldg., 916 F St.
- ‡Washington Herald Bldg., 425 11th St.
- †Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., 9th & F Sts.
- †Westory Bldg., 14th & F Sts.
- †Whitford Bldg., 424 5th St.
- †Wilkins Bldg., 1512-1514 H St.
- ‡Willard Bldg., 513 14th St.
- †Woodward Bldg., 15th & H Sts.
- †Wyatt Bldg., 14th & F Sts.

Street Car Lines—*Capital Traction Co.; †Washington Rwy. & Elec. Co.; ‡Both lines.



MAP SHOWING POINTS OF INTEREST

COPYRIGHT OF THE BROADS CO. INC.
DRAWN & COMPARED BY L. F. RICHARD



SHUBERT
BELASCO
THEATRE

BROADWAY

15TH ST

14TH ST

B.F. KEITHS
THEATRE

POLIS
THEATRE

NEW YORK
AVE

IMPERIAL
BILLIARD PARLOR

G

F

E

D

NATIONAL
THEATRE

PENNSYLVANIA

13TH ST

12TH ST

11TH ST

10TH ST

9TH ST

GAYETY
THEATRE

9TH ST

SHUBERT
GARRICK
THEATRE

7TH ST

6TH ST

5TH ST

4TH ST

GRANT PL

H

PRESIDENT
THEATRE

C

LOUISIANA

MAP OF AMUSEMENTS

INDEX

	Page
Agriculture, Department of.....	63
Aircraft Building.....	55
Alexandria.....	62
Amusements, Map of.....	129
Arlington National Cemetery.....	32
Arts & Industries Building.....	53
Banks, Officers and House.....	117
Battle Fields.....	95
Botanical Gardens.....	73
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	69
Bureau of Standards.....	61
Capitol.....	5
Churches, Map of the.....	86
Clubs.....	88
Corcoran Gallery of Art.....	94
D. C. Government.....	77
Financial District, Map of.....	128
Fish Commission.....	65
Government Printing Office.....	47
Historic Sites.....	98
Hotels and Rates.....	77
Introduction.....	3
Justice, Department of.....	54
Library of Congress.....	37
Lincoln, House Where He Died.....	67
Lincoln Memorial.....	20
Louise Home.....	93
Marine Barracks.....	87
Memorial Continental Hall.....	71
Mt. Vernon.....	24
Naval Observatory.....	62
Naval Radio Station.....	54
Navy & Munitions Building.....	70
Navy Yard.....	55
Office Buildings Directory.....	124
Pan American Union.....	43
Patent Office.....	61
Pension Office Building.....	97
Points of Interest, Map of.....	127
Post Office, City.....	75
Post Office, U. S.....	58
Public Buildings Directory.....	110
Red Cross Building.....	79
Scottish Rite Temple.....	62
Smithsonian Institution.....	51
Soldiers Home.....	57
Star, Evening.....	54
State, War & Navy Building.....	55
Statues and Memorials.....	115
Telegraph and Cable.....	54
Treasury Department.....	56
Union Station.....	82
Washington Monument.....	13
Washington's Coach.....	85
Weather Bureau.....	54
White House.....	11
Woodrow Wilson's Home.....	94

EUROPEAN PLAN

FIREPROOF

The Washington

*Pennsylvania Avenue
opposite the Treasury*

Every Room with Bath and Shower

Washington, D. C.

Phone

FRANKLIN 5900

Direction

ROBT. S. DOWNS



0 014 365 854 5

The
GREEN LINE
SIGHTSEEING TOURS

Operating the finest cars in the
city and our price is still

\$1.00

**It Does Make a Difference—TAKE THE
GREEN LINE**



Starting Point No. 2 F Street, N. W.
Opposite City Post Office **Phone, Lincoln 861**